The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Steamers Arkansas at Philadelphia, and Star of the South at this Port.

Gen. Gillmore's Bombardment of Fort Sumter Commenced on Monday Last.

THE FORT BADLY SHATTERED.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg Silenced by the Ironsides and Monitors.

The Bombardment Continued Through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Sumter Only Replying at Very Long Intervals.

General Gillmore Preparing to Shell Charleston With His 300-pound Parrott.

Death of Fleet-Captain George W. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The United States supply steamer *Arkansas* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with 170 passengers, prisoners and invalids. She left Charleston Wednesday morning, and reports that the navy and army shore batteries have done tremendous destruction on Fort Sumter. The north and east face looks like honeycomb, and a complete demolishment of the walls is looked for in a week.

The *Arkansas* experienced very heavy weather from Charleston to the Capes of Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The following account is from the pen of Mr. CHARLES C. FULTON, editor of the Baltimore *American*:

FLAG-SHIP DUNSMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The attack on Sumter commenced at daybreak yesterday morning, by the siege batteries of Gen. GILLMORE and the naval battery on shore. At 6 o'clock Admiral DAHLGREN proceeded on board the *Weehawken*, and with the *Ironsides* and entire Monitor fleet, attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg with great fury, completely silencing Wagner, and almost silencing Gregg. The wooden gunboats, seven in number, also joined in the assault, and enabled all of the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter. At 10 o'clock the Admiral changed his flag to the *Passaic*, and with the *Patapsco* proceeded to within about 1,400 yards of Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns of those vessels for about an hour, with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly scarred.

Fleet-Capt. GEORGE W. RODGERS took command of his old vessel, the Monitor *Catskill*, and went up into the fight, going within a hundred and fifty yards of the beach front of Battery Wagner. After firing a number of shot, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining, which struck in the head of Commander RODGERS, instantly killing him, as well as Paymaster WOODBURY, who was standing at his side. Both of their heads were split open. These were the only persons injured on land or water during the six hours' engagement.

The damage done to Sumter by the siege batteries of Gen. GILLMORE is visible without the aid of a glass. The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, (over forty feet high and ten feet thick.) This wall is now a mass of ruins, whilst the old wall is bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge.

The harbor and Stono River are filled with torpedoes. About a dozen of them have been picked up in the Stono, and one was exploded under the *Patapsco*, raising her a foot out of water, but doing her no harm. None of the vessels were injured in the least, and the Admiral and his officers are confident in the ability of the Monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, anxious to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumter is taken, and to let the army reduce Sumter if possible.

The fleet, except the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, all retired before 2 o'clock, but they remained to keep Wagner silent during the afternoon, and to prevent the remounting of guns.

The shore batteries continued firing all the afternoon and night on the wall of Sumter, with good effect.

This morning is cool and clear and the batteries are steadily at work. The *Weehawken* and *Passaic* are keeping batteries Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the *Arkansas* sailed, the remainder of the fleet were lying at the moorings.

The bodies of Capt. RODGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, have been enbalmed and go North in the *Arkansas*.

Gen. GILLMORE announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory; that the fort is greatly damaged, and the work progressing finely.

Admiral DAHLGREN is much depressed by the loss of Fleet-Captain RODGERS, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success.

Up to the moment of the sailing at noon, the siege guns since morning have been hurling about five shells per minute at Sumter, with marked effect.

Two Monitors, the *Ironsides* and some gunboats are shelling batteries Wagner and Gregg.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The *Arkansas* left the fleet at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time huge volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Fort Sumter as if from the burning of cotton; and the officers of the *Arkansas* believe that the fort would be captured or entirely destroyed by noon. Her guns were replying feebly to our shot.

Fort Gregg had been entirely silenced. Wagner still held out. The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night, and was renewed Wednesday morning; and when the *Arkansas* left, the firing was furious, the *Ironsides*, five Monitors, and the shore batteries being all engaged.

Two refugees from Savannah named JOSEPH H. CALIFF and JOHN C. COLLUM are passengers on the *Arkansas*. They report that there is nearly a famine in Savannah.

Dr. ROBERT GIBBS, Surgeon of the rebel ram *Fingal*, is a prisoner in the *Arkansas*, and will be sent to Fort Delaware.

THE VERY LATEST.

Advices to the 20th, by the Star of the South.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Morris Island Aug. 20, arrived yesterday afternoon. She reports that the grand attack commenced on that day, by the land and naval forces.

The 200-pound Parrott guns had succeeded in breeching Fort Sumter badly. It was nearly silenced. At last accounts the fort replied only at long intervals.

Capt. RODGERS and the Paymaster of the Monitor *Catskill* had been killed.

Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point battery had been partially silenced.

The loss on the Union side was very small.

Gen. GILLMORE was mounting his 300-pound Parrot gun, with which he would succeed in bombarding the City of Charleston.

Gen. GILLMORE felt very confident of his final success.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

Particulars of the Destruction of Lawrence by Quantrell.

Dreadful Scenes of Pillage, Arson and Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, who have arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by QUANTRELL'S guerrillas:

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, numbers some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

The names of all the killed and wounded cannot be given now.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society.

Among the ruins of the burned houses, the charred remains of victims are constantly being found.

But one hotel is left standing in the place, and QUANTRELL spared this in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense; but its proprietor was shot by his men.

Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are the following:

Gen. G. W. COLLAMER, Mayor of the city, and his son; J. G. Low, Josiah Trask, S. P. Throop, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, James Perrine; Colonel Stone, and his two brothers; Gilbert A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, and his two brothers; Addison Waugh, Duncan Alleyson, George Bush, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Lemuel Fillmore, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Yates, two brothers, named Range; John Evans, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Kieth, Brown, Dale, Turtch, Palmer, Sargent, Dwilnski, Albrock, Powers and Brant.

These were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols to their breasts and shot them down.

The following are among those mortally wounded: Joseph Eldridge, M. Baker, (of the firm of Ridenour & Baker,) M. Williamson, George Holt, J. F. Hansom and W. S. R. Lykins.

In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of these twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas and a number killed and wounded.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead.

The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens.

They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. They spared nothing that was at all valuable.

Gen. JIM LANE managed to escape on horseback, and rallied about twenty men, fully armed and equipped, and followed and overtook QUANTRELL when 12 miles from Lawrence.

The result of this fight is not as yet ascertained.

QUANTRELL is now retreating toward Missouri, burning and laying waste everything on his route.

It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces. He will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens of Lawrence have been expecting this raid for some time from the threats made by QUANTRELL, and had organized military companies for the defence of the place, and these companies were for some time, constantly kept under arms; but from assurances being given that QUANTRELL would never invade Kansas again, these military organizations were abandoned, and QUANTRELL and his guerrillas learning this, made the raid when the people were entirely defenceless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

The citizens of Leavenworth have opened their doors to all who choose to come, and many of the victims have availed themselves of the hospitalities offered them, and will be well cared for.

The feeling among all classes of citizens here is very bitter against the commanders of this Department and District for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The commanding General was absent from his headquarters at the time the raid occurred, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete.

Everything, however, was then done in regard to the movement of troops to intercept QUANTRELL and capture him and his band—but it was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking the matter into their own hands. Col. JENNISON has been reinstated in the command of a new regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if not interfered with by the commanding officer of this Department, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising QUANTRELL'S force are principally those bands of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, with but little opposition being made to them. They have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure them success.

They are now probably safe in Missouri with their plunder, as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions of dollars, and will fall heavily on the New-York and Leavenworth merchants.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

THE DRAFTS TO-DAY.

The Fourth and Seventh Districts.

The details of the arrangements for, and of matters relating to the drafts to be commenced today, were given in yesterday's TIMES. The Districts, their sub-divisions and the quotas, are as follows:

The quota of the Fourth District, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, with 50 per cent. added, is as follows:

First Ward	499	Fifth Ward	623
Second Ward	181	Sixth Ward	347
Third Ward	249	Eighth Ward	755
Fourth Ward	421		
Total			3,075

Capt. ERHARDT is Provost-Marshal of the Fourth, and the drafting will commence at the United States District Court Room, No. 41 Chambers-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The quota of the Seventh District, which comprises the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, is as follows:

Eleventh Ward	1,367
Seventeenth Ward	1,708
Total	3,075

The draft will commence this A. M., at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 Third-avenue. Capt. WAGNER, Provost-Marshal.

The good example set in the Sixth District has had its effect, and no apprehensions of trouble are entertained.

The draft is renewed in the Eighth District tomorrow. This is one of the districts in which it was interrupted. The names drawn will not again be put in the wheel, the parties being considered as drafted. The following is the order issued:

THE DRAFT IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

Capt. F. B. Manierre, Provost-Marshal Eighth District, New-York:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with the instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General you will resume the draft in your District on Tuesday next, 25th inst., beginning where the same was interrupted on the morning of July 13, and drawing the full quota for each of the sub-districts, as follows:

First sub-district	1,104
Second sub-district	1,127
Third sub-district	844

When the drawing for a sub-district has been commenced, it must be continued without intermission or postponement until the whole number called for from that sub-district has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over show that the names remaining, together with those drawn, make up all in that sub-district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Troops continue to pour into the city, some 12,000 having arrived since Saturday morning. They are all advantageously located for being called into immediate use should their services be required. Of this, however, there is no probability.

Gen. CANBY has issued the following General Orders in regard to enlisted men, and it applies in part to the drafted:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK }
CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, August 21, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—The Commanding General calls the attention of all officers to the large number of men, who after enlisting into the service of the United States, have deserted from the organizations which they originally entered, and enlisted in other organizations, for the purpose of procuring additional or higher bounties. The original contract of enlistment is conclusive and binding upon the recruit, and his enlistment "in any other regiment, troop, or company," (although his service may have been continuous,) "without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company in which he last served," subjects him to the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly; "and any officer who shall knowingly receive and entertain any such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served," subjects himself to the penalty imposed by the 22d, of the Rules and Articles of War.

The extent of this evil, and of the frauds upon the General and State Governments in connection with it, makes it necessary that the most stringent measures should be adopted, to break up this illegal and demoralizing traffic; accordingly, commanding, inspecting and mustering officers will carefully scrutinize all organizations coming under their supervision, and all men, who may be found to have left other organizations, without being regularly discharged, will at once be confined and sent to their proper companies, if they are serving within the limits of this command. If beyond these limits they will be sent to the depot at Fort Columbus, to be transferred as soon as the convenience of the service will permit. Officers who may be found to have received such men knowingly, will be reported for trial, and recruiting agents and brokers will also be reported, where the evidence is clear, to be prosecuted for inducing desertion.

A reward of $10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each deserter to a Provost-Marshal, to the commander of a military post, or to a United States recruiting officer, where there is no Provost-Marshal or military post convenient to the place of arrest. The officer who receives the deserter will furnish the necessary vouchers for the payment of the reward, and the Quartermaster will cause these rewards to be promptly paid.

Deserters arrested within the limits of this command by the Provost-Marshals, by the police, or by citizens, will be sent to Fort Columbus, to be forwarded as soon as possible to the regiments to which they belong; but if any person delivered as a deserter claims to have been improperly arrested, the prisoner will not be sent forward until the case has been investigated. If the claim is well founded, he will at once be discharged from custody and furnished with transportation and subsistence to the place of his arrest. In all other cases the prisoners will be duly committed for trial, and the charge in each case forwarded with the prisoners, when they are sent to their regiments, or to the authority empowered to appoint a General Court-martial.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Asst.-Adjutant-General.

Assassination—Arrest of the Assassin.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

JAMES MONROE SAWYER, clerk in a dry goods store, who was stabbed, on Tuesday night, while walking with two young ladies in Tremont-street, died last night. EDWARD OWENS, the assassin, fled at the time, but was arrested this morning in Marblehead, and will be tried for murder. It is said that OWENS committed the deed from motives of jealousy.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

Opening of the Railroad Between Algiers and Brashear City.

Other Evidences of the Progress of Civilization.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY.

The United States mail steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Miss Janes, Miss Janes, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Bouligney, three children and servant; Miss Burnham, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Gleason, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark and child; Miss Clark, Misses Clark, A. Heiss and wife, Edward Fenner, Mr. Sargeant, Lieut. Charles Duyht and servant, J. J. Hichcock, F. Shaw, Capt. Cray, J. J. Read, J. H. Skillman and servant, A. J. Dobbins, A. J. Burnard, Capt. J. K. Fuller, C. S. Bead, S. Naura, Capt. Corning, Capt. Hollister, U. S. A., C. Bayon, George Ten Eyck, A. Chapski, G. B. Curtis.

Railroad communication from Algiers to Brashear City had been restored, and the first through train, since June 20, went over the road on the 13th. A special train, under the charge of Capt. MORSE, Superintendent, and Acting Assistant Superintendent Mr. GREENE, with fifteen or twenty invited passengers, left Algiers at 10 A. M., and made the time to Brashear City, including four or five stoppages, in three hours and fifteen minutes. The return run occupied only three hours and two minutes. The distance is eighty-two miles, and it is doubtful if a train has ever been over the road in better time.

The following notice to "registered enemies" appears in the *Era*:

The schooner *Alice McGuigin* will leave under flag of truce for Pascagoula on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 M., from the New Basin, for the purpose of conveying registered enemies. Those who have been registered for transportation by other vessels, and have not yet left, will make application at the office of the Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, No. 67 Carondelet-street, by 12 M. on Friday, the 14th inst., and have their names entered for transportation by the above vessel.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN,
Provost-Marshal General.
C. W. KILLBORN, Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

Gen. BOWEN has appointed Capt. R. H. BROWN Provost-Marshal and Provost-Judge of the Parish of Jefferson, headquarters at Carrollton.

We are indebted to Purser HEMPSTEAD, of the *George Cromwell*, for courtesies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Opening of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad—A Pleasure Party—State of the Road—Brashear City—A Toast to Remember—Military Execution—Sale of Government Cotton—Concert in Jackson-Square—The Weather—Health of the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

In my last I mentioned that the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was again ready for travel, and an hour after my letter was mailed on board the *Columbia*, yesterday morning, I found myself, by invitation, at the Algiers Depot, one of a select party to make the first excursion trip, which was of importance enough to merit a description.

The train consisted of only one passenger car, a baggage car and an engine, the latter gaily floating the American flag. The party got together by the indefatigable Captain E, A. Morse, A. Q. M. and Superintendent of the road—to whom, indeed, we were indebted for the whole day's pleasure—consisted of Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, F. F. F. F, (which is understood among the initiated here as meaning "first in fight, fun or frolic.") Capt. E. A. Morse, Capt. J. W. McClure, Quartermaster; Maj. H. O. Brigham, Chief Paymaster of the Department; Maj. Nicholas Vedder, Paymaster; Maj. H. K. Lawrence, Paymaster; Capt. Chas. S. Bulkley, Superintendent of Military Telegraph; Capt. R. P. Dunham, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Banks' Staff; Capt. A. K. Bowles, of Gen. Shepley's Staff; Lieut. E. E. Graves, of Gen. Weitzel's Staff; Lieut. H. B. Fitch, of Gen. Weitzel's Staff; Ensign Sidney S. Beck, of the gunboat *Sciota*; C. W. Greene, Assistant Superintendent of the road. The press was represented by Mr. Ripley, of the New-York *World*; Mr. Fairfax, of the New-Orleans *Era*, and your humble servant.

By 10 o'clock the whole of the invited guests had arrived at the Algiers Depot, and a few minutes afterward the engine was whirling along one of the gladdest parties I ever saw assembled. The occasion was one of jubilee; the right men had been got together to celebrate it,—the weather was lovely though intensely hot, and I don't know but that the latter qualification made ten times more enjoyable the piles of iced luxuries with which Capt. MORSE—that prince of caterers—had so bountifully supplied us. No wonder if time flew among us rapidly as the champagne corks that kept up their incessant volleys, or the screaming and bounding engine that seemed to have entered thoroughly into the sport. Such a scene of genial and untrammeled enjoyment I have seldom entered into since my schoolboy days, and it was all the more relisnable because partaken with men who have ever been—and are yet—ready, at a moment's notice, to forget all levity and serve their country at the cannon's mouth. With the brave WEITZEL as temporary "Lord of misrule," what man present could have dared or even wished to play the stoic?

STATE OF THE ROAD.

But our merriment did not prevent us from attending to the main object of the trip, and examination of the works on the road, and these were really of a nature to excite not only the admiration but astonishment of all present. As we successively crossed the bridges over the Bayous Alemand, Lafourche, Bœuf and Ramons—stopping at each to examine them—it seemed scarcely credible that so enormous an amount of labor could have been performed in so short a time.

Having, in my last letter, given you the statistics of these bridges, it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but will merely state that in *thirteen days*, Capt. MORSE, with the aid of his assistant, Mr. C. W. GREENE, of whom he speaks most highly, has succeeded in building a total of 1,675 feet of very heavy bridging, and some thirty culverts; the lumber for all these bridges having to be hauled to the mills, sawed and prepared. One or two of these bridges are built upon, to me, an entirely new and most efficient plan—and they all, and indeed the whole road, are now in a far more substantial condition than before the rebels paid us this last visit. We are therefore all the better for the little house-cleaning they forced upon us.

BRASHEAR CITY.

We arrived here a little before 1 o'clock, having made the quickest running time ever attempted on the road. At Brashear City, but for the fact of having heard and read so, and but for the two or three cannon shots pointed out to me at the depot building, the telegraph station, &c., I could not have supposed that the town had gone out of and been won back to our possession since I was last there, everything seemed so precisely as I had left it.

At Brashear I met and conversed with Col. PECK, of the Twelfth Connecticut, who is now in command of the post, and from whom I gleaned many interesting particulars of his mode of defence, and the ingenious tricks he has devised, upon various occasions, for deceiving the rebel Col. MAJOR on the opposite side of the bay, but which, of course, is far better unpublished. Col. PECK appears to me a highly efficient and sagacious officer, and one exactly adapted to confront the scheming and ingenious enemy that he has to contend with in these regions.

A TOAST TO REMEMBER.

While at Brashear, we dined on board the cars, Capt. MORSE having provided a really splendid "spread" for us. I might not have thought this part of our doings of sufficient public importance to record, but for the character of one or two toasts which the occasion elicited. After due honor had been done the President, Gen. WEITZEL proposed:

N. P. Banks, the Successful General—May he be known to future generations as one of the Presidents of the United States.

The toast was received with uproarious delight.

After this, an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. WEITZEL (I see the New-Orleans *Era* accuses the gentleman of being connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES) requested bumpers to be filled to the following:

To Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, as he should be called—May he soon wear the double star, which no man has more thoroughly earned!

This took a little by surprise, but falling upon willing ears was met by the most intense enthusiasm. I don't know if the desultory remarks of your correspondent ever met the eyes of one in *very* high position, but if this paragraph should by happy accident do so, I hope a little mark will be put to it as a jocose reminder of an important duty yet unfulfilled, and one, the performance of which would be received with unbounded delight not only throughout the entire army, but among all who love to see valor, honesty, and devotion receive their due reward. No promotion ever made by the President would be more popular, or one of stricter justice than that of elevating GODFREY WEITZEL to the rank of Major-General.

A SALUTE, AND RETURN HOME.

After dinner the whole party adjourned to the balcony of the depot, fronting the bay, and there the *Clifton* gunboat fired a salute in honor of the distinguished visitor and the occasion that had brought us over. We then got on board the cars to return. Gen. WEITZEL, accompanied by Capt. BOWLES, and Lieuts. GRAVES and FITCH, left us at Lafourche to go and visit the camp of his brigade, when we continued, and arrived, without further stoppage or interruption, at the Algiers Station, about 6:30 P. M.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

A painful event occurred this morning here, the military execution of private FRANCIS SCOTT, of the First Louisiana (white) Regiment, for the murder of Maj. J. D. BULLEN, at Fort Butler, Donaisonville, on the 5th July last. It took place at 8 o'clock, on the vacant piece of ground fronting the levee, between Erato and Clio streets, at what is called the Vicksburgh Cotton Press.

At a little before 8 o'clock three regiments of infantry, comprised of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Ninth Connecticut, and Ninety-first New-York, approached the spot, to the solemn music of the dead march, and in front of them an ambulance containing the unhappy prisoner, seated on his own coffin, and accompanied by Father DUPAU, of the Jesuits' Church. The ambulance stopped in the middle of the square, but the troops moved on and formed in line on two sides of the inclosure. Detachments of cavalry also came up and took position facing the river, while two batteries of artillery also entered the square and halted in line near the cotton press. Capt. PICKERING, of the Provost Guard, was the officer in charge of all the arrangements, but Brig.-Gen. EMORY, his Staff, and many other military officers were present.

The prisoner was an Irishman, apparently of about 30 years of age, tall and robust, with sandy hair and complexion, and altogether a fine specimen of a man. From first to last he never betrayed the smallest symptom of nervousness, but met death with the utmost composure. His only regret seemed to be that his hands were tied.

When everything was ready for the dreadful final act, and the priest, having uttered his last words of consolation, had left the prisoner alone, the latter looked around him composedly and then said in a loud, clear voice:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I am about to die for killing Maj. BULLEN. I did kill him, and would do the same thing over under similar circumstances. I had never met him before that day. My company had come down from Port Hudson to Donaldsonville, and we stopped there in the fort. That evening Maj. BULLEN came to the breastworks and told my captain that he must remain on the breastworks, as he was going to withdraw his detachment. The Captain told him that he was under marching orders, and he did not think it right that he should be left there. The Major replied: "You must obey orders, sir, and I order you to remain here." Without intending anything wrong, I happened to say: "Well, Captain, we'll take care of those breastworks, and protect his nine months' men from the enemy." At which the Major turned upon me, and some words passed between us, when he drew his revolver and aimed it at me. My musket was at an order, and I brought it to a ready, and before he could fire I fired at him. I shot him through the wrist and in the body. I killed him, and am content to die for it. Had he killed me, there would have been nothing done. An officer is never punished for killing a soldier. I hold no malice against any one, and freely forgive everybody, as I hope all will forgive me. Had Gen. BANKS a thousand men like me, they would be worth more than all the conscripts that the State of Maine can send into the field.

As he uttered these words, he dropped upon his knees and said: "I am ready." The fatal order was given to fire, and the lifeless body fell pierced by seven out of eight bullets, two of them passing through his heart. The poor fellow's death must have been instantaneous.

It seems cruel for one, in the very flush and vigor of early manhood, to be thus cut off by an ignominious death; but far more cruel would be the state of things arising from any relaxing of that wholesome discipline without which armies would degenerate into mere dangerous mobs. The lack of discipline has been, hitherto, the one great curse of all our Northern armies, many men seeming to find it impossible to sink the citizen in the soldier, whereby officers are often subjected to insults from their inferiors in rank—perfectly unheard of in any other armies in the world.

By SCOTT'S own confession, the difficulty grew out of an impertinent remark which he volunteered to a superior officer: "Well, Captain, we'll take care of these breastworks, and *protect his nine months' men from the enemy*," was a gratuitous piece of insolence that never should have come from a private to an officer. How the matter then grew, from one word to another, I have no means of knowing, but it is evident the whole thing originated in insubordination. Viewed in this light, however much we may lament the fate of this young man, we must not forget the sympathy due also to the much-esteemed officer who fell his victim, nor fail to see that it is only by such terrible examples as these that our military authorities could ever succeed in maintaining that order and discipline, without which armies, instead of being blessings and defences to a nation, would soon degenerate into organized and terrible curses.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON.

A sale of cotton took place yesterday, by order of Quartermaster HOLABIRD, at Magazine-street. The following is an account of how the prices ranged:

15 bales middling	61¼	17 bales ordinary	48¾
8 bales middling	60	9 bales ordinary	48½
62 bales low middling	57⅝	8 bales samples	50¾
57 bales low middling	57½	17 bales pickings	23¾
59 bales good ordinary	52½	28 bales pickings	25
58 bales good ordinary	52		

The attendance was large and the bidding spirited—many of the old *habitués* in the cotton line being present. The prices are (in the face of the attendant charges) largely over the New-York quotations.

THE CONCERT IN JACKSON-SQUARE.

This evening was really superb, and the community have, indeed, cause to be thankful to Gen. BOWEN for this great addition to their enjoyment.

At each of the three places selected for these tri-weekly entertainments, fixed stands have been erected for the performers. The scene presented in Jackson-square, when the band is playing, is extremely beautiful. At one end of the square is the old cathedral with its tall steeple towering high into the air; on either side the old quaint French buildings with moussu roofs and dormer windows, looking like a piece of old Paris directly imported, in front of the broad Mississippi; while right in the centre stands the equestrian statue of ANDREW JACKSON on a solid granite block, on which Gen. BUTLER caused to be engraved the old hero's memorable words: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

It is directly at the foot of this statue that the music stand is erected, and as the well-dressed troops gather intently around it, or wander among the well-kept walks and tropical shrubs and flowers—among which the orange, the fig and broad-leaved plantain are very conspicuous—the *coup d'œil* is charming. I was astonished to hear that New-Orleans never had such regular public entertainments before. Being a musical people, and in a climate which, of all others, calls for such outdoor evening recreation, you can imagine the avidity with which the inhabitants have taken up the idea. Hundreds of people congregate to hear this music—which is really first-rate—a large proportion of them being well-dressed ladies and children. Far better an evening spent in this way than in staying at home fretting and indulging in hatred of the Yankees; who, somehow or other, cannot learn the art of hating in return.

THE WEATHER.

Has been intolerably hot for the last two or three days—much hotter than anything I ever felt here before. But the season continues wonderfully healthy. Here and there one hears of cases of fever, but the real simon-pure—yellow jack—has not shown even the tip of his nose yet. When he *does* come, it is generally so much sooner than this, that nobody gives him a thought now, and the universal belief is that we shall again go through an entire season without the slightest symptom of any epidemic.

This is very providential, but I cannot help thinking that Providence is very apt to help those who help themselves. The cleanliness of the city is attended to with the utmost rigor. The ordinance for keeping the gutters clear of refuse and rubbish is strictly enforced, and those neglecting it heavily fined; no diseased vessels are allowed to come near us, and every precaution taken to insure the public health. While this is well attended to, I really don't believe that one has any more to fear from a Summer residence in New-Orleans than in New-York.

NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

An Expedition Sent to Grenada, Miss., by Gen. Hurlbut.

Fifty-Seven Locomotives, 400 Cars, Depot Buildings, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops, Ordnance and Commissary Stores Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 20, }
via LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 23. }

About two weeks since Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT ascertained that there was a large amount of railroad stock at Grenada, which the rebels are endeavoring to get off south by making temporary repairs on the railroad. With his usual energy and promptness Gen. HURLBUT arranged an expedition to destroy this stock, first sending a request to Gen. GRANT to make a diversion from the south to aid the enterprise. The expedition started from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th, under the command of Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS, of the Ninth Illinois mounted infantry, and reached Grenada on the 17th, driving Gen. SLIMMER, with 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, from the place. They then destroyed 57 locomotives, upward of 400 cars, the depot buildings, machine and blacksmiths shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores. They captured about 50 railroad men and a number of other prisoners.

After Col. PHILLIPS had thoroughly accomplished his work, Col. WINSLOW, from Gen. GRANT'S army, arrived with a force from below. The expedition returned to Lagrange to-day. Great praise is due to Col. PHILLIPS and his gallant command for enduring the hardships of such a march through Central Mississippi in mid-August, and for so thoroughly crippling the remaining energy of the rebellion in the Southwest.

A band of guerrillas drove in the pickets at Lafayette at midnight. Our boys rallied and followed them a few miles, killing four and capturing seven, and returned well satisfied with their midnight adventure.

Intelligence of the movements of our forces below is contraband. The weather is very hot. There is considerable cotton coming into Memphis by wagons.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT RAISING AT TROY.—The Griswold cavalry, now raising at Troy, in this State, under the auspices of Col. WM. B. TIBBITS, and which has already upward of seven hundred men enrolled, promises to be one of the very finest organizations of its character in the service of the General Government. The men are uniformly stalwart in stature, and what is not common in these days of plenteous bounties, devotedly patriotic in feeling for the cause. Col. TIBBITS, the commander of the regiment, is himself an ardent patriot, having entered the service as a Captain in the old Second (Troy) regiment at the beginning of the war, and for questionless bravery at Big Bethel, Bristow Station and Chancellorsville, was promoted to be Major of his regiment, of which he several times had command during its term of service. He was ever the idol of his men, who were always willing to follow his enthusiastic lead. The regiment now raising at Troy is named in honor of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, member of Congress elect from the Rensselaer District, and the people of that section of the State are evincing a just and proper pride in the final success of the organization.

Coffee Sale.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 23.

Cargoes of Rio Coffee from the barks *Lapwing* and *Washington*, some 5,300 bags, were sold here on Saturday, to go out of the market, on private terms.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Gen. Sibley's Column Meets the Indians—They are Driven Across the Missouri.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

In my last letter I informed you that Gen. SIBLEY had established an intrenched camp near Lake Jessie, in Dakotah. This was called Camp Atchison. It was on the 20th day of July that the General left this camp on a forced march after the Indians represented to be fleeing before him. Nothing worthy of note occurred until about noon of the 24th, when scouts coming in in great haste reported to the General, who was in advance of the column, a large camp of Indians in close proximity. At this time our train was moving along the western slope of one of the ridges of the Missouri Coteau. Before our train was fairly corraled, the foe made his appearance in small numbers on the highest point in the vicinity, known as the Big Mound. Our camp was to the west of this rise, and distant about a mile. Up to this time the troops had marched that day twenty miles and were much fatigued, but the prospect of the long-looked for brush with the Indians infused them with a new energy, and none complained of weariness. Our force at this time consisted of 1,400 infantry and 500 cavalry, the balance of the command having been left at Camp Atchison for its defence. Our train was now corraled, and in order to protect it with the loss to the main body of as few troops as possible, details were set at work, and it was soon surrounded by earthworks of no inconsiderable magnitude. Around the outside of these intrenchments the different regiments were drawn up in line of battle.

THE BALL OPENS.

Some of our scouts having ventured near enough to the enemy to converse with them, the Surgeon of the First regiment Minnesota mounted rangers—Dr. WEISER—emboldened by their success, followed their example, and had gone near enough to shake hands with one or two, when at length an Indian came toward him with great professions of friendship, and when about three feet from him suddenly drew up and shot him through the heart. This was the signal to commence the attack, and forthwith it began. A detachment of cavalry was sent to the vicinity of the place where Dr. WEISER fell, but the nature of the ground was so unfavorable for the employment of cavalry that it became necessary to dismount the men, and use them as infantry. Now upon every little rise of ground, every hillock, the savages appeared in numbers, and opened their fire. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Col. W. CROOKS, advanced upon them, and drove them several miles. A large body having gathered in a ravine leading from camp almost up to the Big Mound, they were handsomely shelled out by Capt. JONES' battery. A plan had evidently been formed to make a descent upon our camp in order to stampede the animals—a favorite diversion with Indians; but the sharpshooting and the shells foiled the attempt, and a general flight ensued. The Sixth regiment being recalled to the camp, the Seventh, Col. MARSHALL, started out on a double-quick, while a battalion of cavalry took the lead, and pressed on after the flying foe. They succeeded in overtaking and killing many of the enemy, driving him before them more than ten miles. An order was sent to this force to bivouac where they were for the night, but by some mistake was construed into a command to return to the main body, which Col. McPHAIL insisted upon doing. By reason of this night march the further pursuit was delayed one day, as it was impossible to advance with the jaded horses, exhausted by a night march. The men were also too much fatigued to proceed. To the unfortunate return of this detachment, must be attributed the failure to completely cut off and rout the enemy. Had Col. McPHAIL received the order as it was sent to him by the General, viz., to use his own discretion as to returning, or bivouacking for the night, it is more than probable he would have been of Col. MARSHALL'S opinion, and remained on the ground. The main body would have come up to them early the next day, it having already started out when the detachment returned, and the pursuit could have gone on without interruption. No blame attaches to any officer in this regard, but the result is peculiarly unfortunate. This command rested on the 25th. On the 26th, after a march of twelve miles, we encamped on Dead Buffalo Lake, and soon after the enemy began to menace our position. Col. CROOKS, with two companies of the Sixth, one of the Ninth, and a section of Capt. JONES' battery, advanced to meet them. Their force much exceeded ours, but a few rounds of spherical case soon convinced them of the advisability of vacating the premises. Going around to the other side of our camp, they began concentrating on our left, apparently with a view to a flank movement. A well directed cavalry charge, however, effectually dispersed them, and with "howlings unutterable" they went their way. The next day, the 27th, we marched eighteen miles, and although the enemy were to be seen occasionally in small numbers, no fight occurred. On the 28th, just as we were leaving camp, the scouts came in with the intelligence that the foe was upon us, and sure enough in a short space of time we were beset by 2,000 savage warriors. They came upon us with great force and an apparent determination to carry everything before them, but they were promptly met, and fled in terror before our steadily advancing column. On the 29th, Gen. SIBLEY and his command reached the Missouri. The enemy had crossed in hot haste, and was visible on the other side. He has abandoned all his camp equipage, provisions, etc., also a large amount of buffalo skins and robes. But the most serious misfortune to him is the loss of pemmican and the rude machinery used in its preparation. Many squaws and papooses were drowned in the hasty crossing of the Missouri. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded will fall little short of 125 men, while, strange to say, our entire loss during the three engagements was six killed and two wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. F. J. H. BEEVER, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. SIBLEY. He was killed while returning from the timber skirting the Missouri, where he had been to carry an order to Col. CROOKS. He was found stripped of everything but his underclothes, and his face hacked with a tomahawk. Mr. BEEVER was an English gentleman of wealth and refinement, on a visit to this country in pursuit of pleasure. He was connected with Lord RAGLAN'S Staff during the Crimean war, and frequently distinguished himself by his bravery. He is well known in the best society of your city, and when applying to Gen. SIBLEY for a position on his Staff, presented letters from Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, W. B. ASTOR, Esq., and others. He was a man of more than an ordinary degree of cultivation, and possessed of a social nature that drew around him many warm personal friends. Your correspondent has spent many a pleasant hour in his company, and ridden beside him many a weary mile, and felt it incumbent upon him as a sad duty to record this simple tribute to his worth and manly virtues.

THE EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

We remained a couple of days upon the Missouri and then commenced our homeward march. Our mules and horses were fast giving out, and our supply of provisions was limited, and the idea of any more forced marches by our little army was out of the question. With no base of supplies near enough to do us any service, we were compelled reluctantly to take the back track. Part of our column will return to, or near Fort Abercrombie, while it is not improbable that the balance will be sent to Saint Joseph and Pembina, where it is represented a few lodges of Sioux can be found. The expedition under command of Gen. SULLY failed to form a junction with our column. They are fearfully behind time, having met with the same obstacles that we did in the scarcity of water and forage. There is a bare possibility that they may intercept and cut off the retreat of the Sioux; but such matters are only conjecture.

The question now arises, are the objects contemplated by this expedition accomplished? And a most emphatic No! must be the reply. I can perceive no reason why these same Indians should not recross the Missouri and fall again upon our frontier settlements. The eye of a few hundred men will not intimidate them, and the fact of our giving up the pursuit of them, (no matter for what cause,) will only embolden them, and they may be even now close upon Gen. SIBLEY'S rear. Certain it is, their necessities now are greater than ever before. We have captured and burned all their provisions and their machinery for putting up dried meat or pemmican. There are no buffalo in their region now, and they cannot afford to starve if they can help it. Under these circumstances it seems there is ground to expect the return in small bands of these red-handed marauders. If they will it, they can reach the settlements before our column, as they are not cumbered with transportation. Undoubtedly another campaign will be made against them, but it is too late this season. The only proper security against the Sioux is to be gained by establishing a complete line of frontier posts, at intervals of not more than fifteen miles apart, with a small garrison at each post, and whenever an Indian or Indians are seen or heard of in the vicinity of any post, let a party start after and hunt them down. Let it be distinctly understood that in regard to the Sioux Nation, we have but one word, and that word is EXTERMINATION! This plan it is true will involve considerable expense, but what is money compared to the safety of our citizens and the retarded growth of our young State. Our crusade against the red devils, has already cost nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

There is a cavalry command being organized in the State, with headquarters at Fort Snelling. It purports to be raised for the express purpose of fighting Indians on our frontier, and its members are to serve for three years or during the Indian war. Its leaders affect to look with disdain upon all other organizations, and if we are to believe half that is told, this battalion of 300 men is to wipe out all the Indians of the Sioux Nation alone and unaided. The command of this corps is awarded to a Major HATCH, a man of large experience in Indian matters, and distinguished for his individual bravery. Some years ago he gave offence to a party of braves and they determined to kill him. They accordingly decorated themselves in war paint, and armed came to the Major's tent to fulfil their intention. He was sitting at the time upon a keg of powder, and being thoroughly versed in Indian movements, readily divined their purpose. Hastily rising, he lifted the keg of powder with an effort, and threw it into the fire, whereupon the red-skins left in a hurry. Not hearing the explosion, after a while the party cautiously returned and found the keg drawn out of the fire almost unharmed. They then shook hands with the Major, told him of their previous intention, and in admiration of his bravery swore to be his friends evermore.

This is the man who has command of HATCH'S battalion, and in whom Secretary of War STANTON has placed so much reliance that he has given him (much to the discomfiture of military men) a "roving commission, to go when and where and how he pleases, and to be responsible only to the Secretary of War, to whom he will report." It is distinctly understood that Major HATCH is to be responsible to no brigade or department commanders whatever, but to be perfectly and entirely independent of everybody and everything except the War Department.

It seems strange that an officer should be sent to the department of a Major-General, to operate in the field, and not be subject to his orders. To say the least, the movement is a strange one, and without a precedent so far as heard from. It may have some bearing on our fast approaching State election, but at present "deponent saith not" what that bearing may be.

I intended to have stated at the beginning of this communication that LITTLE CROW, the leader of the hostile Sioux last Summer, is dead, and his son a prisoner. The old man was killed near Hutchinson, in this State, where he was engaged stealing horses. At the time of his death it was not known to be the veritable CROW, although it was remarked that he resembled him. His son, however, gives the particulars of his death. It is not known now who will succeed him in the chieftancy of his band.

FLANDRAU.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in the River Platte—Fillibustering in Uruguay—Montevideo Entrenched—Preparing for War—The Argentine Confederation Aiding the Insurgents—Protest of England, France, Spain and Sardinia—Affairs in Paraguay, Cordoba and the Interior—Buenos Ayres a Seller of Wheat—Wine-making in Mendoza, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The fillibustering expedition of Gen. FLORES in Uruguay is rapidly approaching the dimensions of a revolution. For some time FLORES had plenty of money, and he liberally paid his way, buying horses and provisions instead of stealing them, a stretch of honesty not often seen in this country. Of late he buys on credit, giving orders on the Government that is yet to be. Not long ago he met a troop of 600 horses, and he bought them at eight dollars, Spanish, each. It would be well if the United States cavalry could buy horses at eight dollars each. On the contrary, the Government troops are reckless, committing depredations in all directions, robbing and killing according to the necessities of the case.

The city of Montevideo, the capital, is defended by trenches and barricades, and all the available forces of the country are under orders of the General Government. The President, BERRO, is negotiating for the purchase of three English gunboats now in the harbor. The price asked is £6,000 each. They have Armstrong guns, but it is understood the guns are not for sale. Thus far there has not been any battle, each party endeavoring to excel the other in strength of position.

The Argentine Confederation has been understood as aiding with men and arms the insurgents. So strong was the belief that this was done, that a formal protest was made against it by the Ministers of England, France, Sardinia and Spain. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs treated them with almost incivility, and dismissed them. On a pretext of a most trivial kind the Confederation sent men-of-war and took an armed steamer as a reprisal. It produced a most warlike feeling in Uruguay, but their inability to engage in war saved them from it. But it is understood that the English, French and Brazilian fleet are ready to aid Uruguay in case of emergency. These Governments have guaranteed the independence of Uruguay.

In Paraguay there has been a play at rebellion. A priest, Padre MAIZ, headed an attempted revolution, but it was suppressed at once, and he was excommunicated from the church! What mildness! In that republic the imports for May were $750,451, and exports $92,179. Government is giving great attention to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco.

In the interior there is a state of complete anarchy. Cordova is ravaged by a lawless band, under an old Federal officer, Gen. PEÑALOZA, who levies contributions and otherwise amuses himself playing at war. The Government has sent, on forced marches, 3,000 men, who will drive him away.

For the first time in the history of this country, there is a surplus product of wheat in this province. Buenos Ayres will sell flour to the interior provinces. This has brought down the price of American flour to $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl., in bond.

Large quantities of wine are made in Mendoza that cannot come forward on account of expense of transportation. The railroad in progress toward the interior will enrich every part.

A controversy between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities here has terminated favorably to the former. It is now settled that the vengeance of the Church cannot follow a delinquent to the grave—that the cemetery is under the control of the police and not of the Church—and that decent interment in holy ground cannot be denied to any man. That is concurred in by the National Cabinet, and it has given great offence to his Grace the Archbishop; but he is helpless before the progress of light and truth.

The *Pulaski*, so long known as a harmless old hulk, bearing the name of the United States, and carrying two small howitzers, has been sold, and the Uruguayan Government armed her. A few days ago she struck her flag for the first time to the fleet of the Confederation. She was taken as a reprisal for a fancied insult to the bunting of the Argentines. It has been arranged so that we shall not have a Ba-

at this time. The event is important to show how ready these little Republics are to bully or menace when they feel safe by the weakness of their opponents.

Business is distressingly dull. Merchants say collections cannot be made. Ounces are 458. Exchange on England 66s. 6d. to the ounce.

Since Nov. 1 there has been killed here 245,400 cattle. Efforts are made to make the product of the animal more valuable. In some of the provinces the animal does not bring more than the value of the hide.

A new paper—*El Comercio*—has just made its appearance. The editor is a native, but speaks English fluently, and is a great admirer of the Government and policy of the United States.

An Irish priest has gathered 4,000 Spanish dollars here for missions in Southeast Africa.

There are here now seventeen American vessels in port. They are generally loading for home.

A planter from Louisiana has just arrived, and will investigate on the subject of cotton-growing.

PROGRESSO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A VISIT TO DAVID'S ISLAND.

A DAY WITH THE REBELS.

What Was Seen—What They Say—What They Do.

Armed with a "pass," signed and duly approved by Brig.-Gen. CANBY, commander of the United States troops in New-York City and Harbor, and Major L. KIP, A. D. C., and A. A. Inspector-General, passage was taken in the Government transport *Thomas P. Way*, for David's Island, where a large number of Confederate prisoners have been confined since the Battle of Gettysburgh.

A quick and pleasant sail was had to Riker's Island, thence to Fort Schuyler, where a stop was made, and thence, rounding the fort, on to

DAVID'S ISLAND.

There were a large number of relatives and friends of prisoners on board, and at the first sight of the Island, when it appeared but as a spec, no little flutter and excitement ensued, which increased with the approach. The wharf extends some distance out and was lined with those anxious to see some friends—to hear from home. Landing, and passing the sentinels on the dock, the Island is before one; rows of whitened barracks, neatly kept gardens, the headquarters, the tents, are all in view.

The Confederate prisoners are allowed the privilege of the Island, and are walking, lying or sitting around at will, apparently perfectly contented. Some are dressed in white—cotton shirt and drawers; others wear a dressing gown—few a coat or pants.

The "Post-office" and "Oyster-house" are on the dock, and above them commences the two roads of the Island—the one to the northeast, the other to the northwest. By the latter Headquarters, a neat Gothic structure, is reached. The Island is under the command of Surg. J. SIMONS, ranking Major, U. S. A. He is also the head of the Medical Department, in which he is assisted by twenty-one Surgeons. He has proven himself fully capable for a position of great responsibility, and has unceasingly occupied himself in making this Island, in every detail, a model for all others devoted to similar purposes. That he has succeeded in so doing is made manifest by a visit to it.

DE CAMP.

Thus is the encampment named; it consists of twenty pavilions—large, airy frame houses, with four wards in each, which are for the sick and dangerously wounded; eleven divisions of tents—hospital tents, each capable of accommodating ten men; headquarters, wherein is a drug store, printing press, etc., etc.; Chapel—"St. Luke, the Beloved Physician"—over which Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain, U. S. A., presides, having services on Sunday, (twice a day,) Tuesday and Friday; Irving Library, in which are 2,500 volumes; kitchens, barber shop, engine house, store houses, etc., etc.

A few of the Departments will be referred to, and first,

THE CULINARY DEPATMENT,

is under the supervision of able hands. It has two large kitchens, near which are two long sheds, where the convalescent prisoners eat. Besides these—which are pretty much the same as those elsewhere—there is a

VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT,

which comprises three kitchens, as follows:

The Pelham Kitchen, under the supervision of a body of benevolent ladies from Brooklyn and Pelham;

The Glen Cove, or Long Island Kitchen, (next in the row to the above,) is under the charge of ladies from Glen Cove;

The Yonkers Kitchen, which is supplied by the ladies of Yonkers.

These kitchens supply the delicacies that are not afforded in the regular department, where the diet is good, plain, substantial food. They cost the Government nothing. The ladies of the respective places furnish all the supplies, cooking and preparing everything themselves, in turn, some serving a week, some three days, as they are able.

AMONG THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The pavilions are arranged in two rows on either side of a road or street. A small garden is attached to each, filled with flowers and vines. These pavilions are the work of the United States troops who occupied the island last year. In some places a slope or mound is converted into a breastwork or fort. These miniature works are ingeniously constructed, and with guns mounted. Several summer-houses have been erected, enveloped in morning glories and honey-suckles, by those whose good taste suggests their comfort and beauty. In many places there are *parterres*, on which are florally represented the Shield of the Union, the Star, and in one an attempt was made on the "Star Spangled Banner," but Nature is opposed to all regularity, and refused to acknowledge the patriotic gardener's skill; the words "Constitution," "Union," "Victor," "One Country," often appear. In some places the air is aromatic with the fragrance of thousands of roses. Each pavilion has a surgeon in attendance, and each is the perfection of neatness and comfort. Some of the occupants are severely wounded. 75 have died since their arrival here some two or three weeks since. In some of the buildings are good cuts of Stonewall JACKSON, LEE and DAVIS.

THE HOSPITAL TENTS

are located on the Southern side toward the water. The men in them are mostly convalescent. They are visited by the ladies and nurses, who provide for them most bountifully. It was in one of these tents that the following conversation was had with a wounded prisoner who had been in the war since its commencement:

Visitor.—"But ultimately you must be defeated. You acknowledge that you expect no foreign aid. Every able-bodied man is in the service now. You have lost Stonewall JACKSON; LEE and JEFF. DAVIS are reported to be at swords' points. Your President and Vice-President, your ablest men, are in fast failing health. How are you to succeed? The North can withstand the attacks of time as well as Mars, which the South certainly cannot do."

Confederate.—"No; this is our quarrel. Neither France nor England has any business to interfere with it. Such, if permitted, would be an indelible stigma upon the Southern race. What! are we Americans not able to fight our own battle? Must we seek refuge from Northern vandals in the bosoms of English lick-spittles? No! I for one (and there are many like me) am willing to die in the cause. The reports about the disaffection of certain localities are utterly untrue. We were never so united as now. It is true JACKSON is dead. He fell by Southern, not Northern bullets. President DAVIS and Gen. LEE act harmoniously. President DAVIS suffers from his eyes, but I never heard of his being in ill health. [Here a prisoner in the next cot interposed, and stated that he had seen President DAVIS some weeks since, 'and I never saw him looking better, and I have seen him often.'] Make it, if you will, a war of extermination, and it will not end during this generation. We are satisfied with ourselves. We know our resources. We are confident of success. If the blockade were *only* removed, we would ask neither tithe nor title from the world!"

INCIDENTS.

A few days since, as the ladies in one of the kitchens were taking tea, a prisoner came in and stated that a sick comrade wanted "something good—some fruit." One of the ladies was just about eating a saucer of raspberries, and turning to the messenger she handed them to him, saying:

"Take these to him, and tell him they come from a *good Union lady*, who deprives herself of them to give them to a *Confederate* soldier."

In a short while the messenger returned with the saucer, bearing the following message from the recipient of the lady's kindness:

"He wished *they* were *united*."

The Confederate soldiers assist in the cooking, and render all other assistance they can. In one of the kitchens there is one employed as a messenger, and who, since his stay there, has become quite conservative in his views. In the kitchen there is a small flag—the National ensign—on a stand, which he greatly admires.

The prisoners, as a general thing, appreciate, and whenever they can, reciprocate the many little kindnesses shown them by the volunteer cooks, who act as semi-nurses. But there are some who will look on the dark side of the picture. An officer of high rank, for instance, when reminded by his brother, who was on a visit to him, of how kindly they were treated, indignantly exclaimed:

"Pooh, pooh, that is only a part of their programme to make us take the oath of allegiance."

This man, it may be well to state, is of northern birth.

RICHMOND.

A very interesting conversation was had with several prisoners, who had been residents of Richmond. They all devoutly wished it had been burnt to the ground, as the inhabitants signified their intention to do, whenever it was threatened by the Union troops. "It is a perfect cess-pool—the pest-house of the Confederacy." Its beautiful streets, public squares and edifices are undergoing a slow process of destruction. The squares and parks are used as camps; Mills' Springs, a beautiful resort, is the headquarters of the Provost Guard. The waters, once so famous, are unfit for use, and the majestic trees thereabout have been either hewn down or so mutilated as to present only the shadow of what they formerly were. The stores, with the exception of a few, such as the groceries, etc., have been opened as magazines and ammunition warehouses; and whenever a panic takes place, the few remaining open are closed, and the proprietors rush to the field. The public buildings once the pride of the metropolis, such as the Masonic Hall, the Armory, the Mechanics' Institute, the Capitol, are monopolized by the public functionaries. All of the respectable male portion of the community abandoned their professions and business as soon as the war broke out, many of them sending their families further South. The streets are in the possession of the vilest of the army. Men parade the streets with several bowie-knives in their belts, threatening annihilation to any one who does not agree with them or interferes with them. [These are, doubtlessly, the men whom the Richmond papers have spoken so much about. Mr. POLLARD, in his work, "The First Year of War," says, that atrocities are committed nightly by them.] There is a place on the outskirts of the city, called "Camp Wyman," from which few escape alive. It is here that the terribly wounded—those whose doom is sealed—are sent—*to die*. All desperate cases are sent here. When a man contracts some contagious disease, (which any number of them do, as they go weeks without changing their clothes,) he is sent to Camp Wyman.

HOW THE PRISONERS THINK AND FEEL.

The prisoners appear to favor war to the bitter end. A party of 300 are preparing to leave. As soon as they recover they are sent to Fortress Monroe, where they are exchanged. They state that if exchanged they will return to their regiments; if paroled, which they do not appear to desire, they will go home and await anxiously the moment they can fight again. The taking of the oath of allegiance regarded with bitterness. Some are severely denunciatory of spies, and one, when told that a Confederate spy had been captured recently, thanked God for it. They likewise have a contempt for the peace-men. It is very evident that by the cry of peace the Southern heart cannot be revived. They regard VALLANDIGHAM with much curiosity. The more intelligent portion of them look upon him as a "quack," to use their significant denomination. They did not seem to favor much his election; anticipated that he would be as troublesome to the South as he would be at the North. Messrs. SEWARD and LINCOLN are objects of bitter animosity. They pronounce President LINCOLN as weak; SEWARD is considered our smartest man. They give Gen. MEADE credit for being a good theoretical officer, but think it will be long ere he will be able to capably handle his men. Their Generals' chiefest end is to save their men, and this they claim is the truest and highest mark of good generalship. LEE and JACKSON inculcated this upon their officers from the first.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

The prisoners are from almost every Southern State. Some few are of foreign birth. Their height is the subject of much comment with the Union soldiers. All are tall, but not generally athletic or rugged; it is painfully apparent that early graves await many of them. Some of the prisoners are but fifteen years of age. They are all good types of the Southern race, but their hard and rough usage these last three years has told upon them.

HOW THE TIME IS PASSED.

David's Island covers an area of about 80 acres, mostly meadow-land. The spot is altogether one of the pleasantest that could have been selected. An almost constant breeze purifies and invigorates. The prisoners go fishing, and it is no uncommon thing to see the rocks along the shore lined with them in the cool of the afternoon. Their "luck" is cooked for them by the ladies at the kitchen. They also have the privilege of bathing, and freely avail themselves of it. They generally spend the morning in bed, and the afternoon in roaming over the island. Some amuse themselves with making little articles of household use, and as a general thing, they are very ingenious with their knives. Very many attend church regularly.

The New-York papers are daily received and read with eagerness and curiosity. They say the papers have uttered more falsehoods during this rebellion than had ever before been uttered by the whole nation. "Indeed," observed one of them, "newspapers seem prone to story-telling, and with perhaps but few exceptions the Southern papers are just as bad as your Northern papers are."

TO BE EXCHANGED.

A number have been selected for exchange. When sent away they will be furnished a new suit of clothing, with a change of undergarments—in strange contrast to the condition in which they send Union troops home.

An order has been promulgated prohibiting the prisoners from receiving money from their friends and relatives, and requiring that the Medical Inspector shall examine everything brought by visitors. It has been found that in many cases the visitors have abused their privileges, and now it is quite difficult for one having relatives there to get a pass, even though his loyalty is above dispute.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

The honorable record would be left incomplete without reference to three gentlemen, D. B. HASBROUCK, First Deputy Clerk; GEORGE HOPCRAFT, Clerk to Superintendent; and HORACE A. BLISS, Clerk to Inspectors. The two former during Riot Week were occupied day and night, unceasingly, in the performance of varied duties, neither of them making note of hours or weariness, but lending their whole time and energies to the intelligent and valuable services they were called upon to perform. When the immense amount of business centralizing at headquarters, and the responsible character of what devolved on them to do, is remembered, that they were the right men in the right place will be promptly and cheerfully conceded. Mr. BLISS, was temporarily absent at the burial of a brother, but returned in time to make available to the Department the intelligence and energy which he is so well known to possess.

Some matters omitted are here appended.

Sergeant ELLISON, of the Eighth Precinct, whose capture by the mob at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and whose rescue, in the Record of that Precinct, was mentioned, had a sufficiently serious time. When about to fire the gun which he had wrenched from a rioter it was knocked from his grasp by a brick, going off as it fell, and shooting a horse in the leg; he defended himself with a revolver, and his command being beaten, he retreated, running into a hallway. The mob followed, pulled him out, walked him up and down for a while, yelling and hooting over his capture, beating him with clubs and pelting him with stones. Falling from exhaustion they still continued to beat him. Those who could not get at him dropped large stones over the other's shoulders. At last they left him, thinking him dead, in which position he lay for twenty or thirty minutes. Two men carried him off down to Twenty-first Precinct Station. On the way down the mob followed, threatening to attack again, but were driven back by the forces arriving under Sergeants WADE and MANGINIS.

In the Eighth Precinct, officers in citizens' dress were constantly patroling the Ward and mixing with the rioters in the Colored District of Thompson and Sullivan, and marked the ringleaders. The block bounded by Sullivan, Grand, Thompson and Broome is almost entirely occupied by negroes. The colored men were armed and prepared for a vigorous defence. They carried cart-loads of stones to the houses, tore down their chimneys, and were well provided with missiles.

On Wednesday night there were 268 colored people in the Eighth Precinct Station. During the week 751 were fed and cared for.

The prisoner taken by Inspector LEONARD and Sergt. POLLY, at Broadway and Chambers street, and whom they hung on to despite the assault of the infuriated mob, was badly injured. On reaching the Twenty sixth Precinct the Sergeant turned surgeon, and was busy in repairing a head which he had been compelled to damage.

In the fight, under Inspector CARPENTER, at Broadway and Amity, it was Officer BARNEL, of the Fifteenth, who knocked down the rioters carrying the American flag.

Sergt. DILKS, of the Fifteenth, was invaluable to his command during Riot Week, as he was to the different forces with which he was connected.

On Tuesday, the 14th, when the force under Inspector DILKS was returning from the scenes at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, a villainous-looking fellow on the sidewalk drew a horse pistol, and was about firing into the ranks; Roundsman THATCHER, of the Fifteenth, jumped to him, knocked him down, and secured the weapon. He was made a prisoner and marched to headquarters.

When the mob from the *Tribune* Building was being driven off, the writer of the "Record" came very near experiencing the locusts while attempting to reach the TIMES Building. But for the prompt recognition of Officer FRANK BROWN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who rushed forward and warded off three well-raised and well-aimed clubs, he would have had a serious and practical experience wherewith to speak of "locusts."

In the record of the "Twenty-second Precinct," it was stated that Sergt. CROW, with twelve men, reported to Capt. PORTER, at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, early on Monday of the riots. It was Sergt. WM. M. GROSS who so reported.

On Monday, July 15, a detachment of fifty men went to the scene of Superintendent KENNEDY'S disaster, in command of Sergt. MCCARADY, of the Fifteenth: they dispersed one mob on Forty-first-street and Third-avenue, proceeded to Forty-seventh-street, attacked another, a large mob there; after fighting courageously for some fifteen minutes, the Police were obliged to give way, and retreated down Third-avenue; while coming down, at the corner of Forty-third-street they were met by the mob, which they had scattered going up, when another onslaught was made on them; the moment was a desperate one—retreating before a mob twenty times their number, and met by another mob, at least ten times their number, and but for the desperate courage and energy of the men, would have suffered seriously. TERENCE KIERNAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, after receiving a stunning blow on the back of the head with a stone, a blow on the back of the neck with a hay bale rung and a blow on each knee about the same moment, fell; while prostrate and nearly insensible, the wife of Mr. EGAN, who saved Superintendent KENNEDY, threw herself on his body and cried: "For God's sake, men, do not kill him." This restrained the mob, and they passed on; he, KIERNAN, was carried into a house, minus his coat, vest, cap and shield; the shield was afterward given to him by Mrs. EGAN, who picked it up, covered with blood, in the street. He was subsequently disguised and smuggled out. In coming down, he called at the Croton Cottage, was recognized, but by a clever dodge, escaped. Not so with the cottage; in less than an hour afterward it was in flames.

The Macdougall General Hospital.

The McDougall General Hospital at Fort Schuyler is one of the largest and one of the best regulated military hospitals in the country. Its capacity is nearly two thousand. Assistant-Surgeon ROBERT BARTHLOW, to whose skill and energy the country is indebted for this magnificent asylum for our sick and wounded soldiers, has recently been ordered to Washington. He will take charge of the Lincoln General Hospital there, and in addition to his duties in connection with that hospital, he will be one of the lecturers in the new Medical College which has been established by Surgeon-General WILLIAM A. HAMMOND for the purpose of more thoroughly training our young army surgeons.

A very elegant set of silver, embracing several unique and beautiful pieces, was presented to Surgeon BARTHLOW by the Medical Staff the evening previous to his leaving. Assistant Surgeon STARR, in a few brief, well chosen kind words, conveyed to the Doctor the feelings and sentiments of the Staff, after which all the parties repaired to the Chapel, which was filled to overflowing by the soldiers and their friends.

Speeches were made, songs were sung, cheers were given for the "Old Flag," for the Medical Director, Surgeon C. MCDOUGALL, after whom the hospital was named; for Dr. BARTHLOW, and a general good time was had all round. Dr. BARTHLOW has built himself a monument which will last as long as the history of this fearful rebellion is preserved. Assistant Surgeon J. W. SMITH succeeds Dr. BARTHLOW for the present in the management of the hospital. Dr. SMITH, in addition to being a skillful surgeon, is also an officer of fine executive abilities.

Gen. CANBY and Staff, Surgeon-General HAMMOND, accompanied by the Medical Director of the Department of the East, Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN and Major STEWART VAN VLIET, inspected the hospitals and defences of the harbor last Friday, and everything is in readiness for all emergencies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—Two men, named WM. ATKINS and JOHN DRUMGOLD, were arrested yesterday by Officer WHITMAN, charged, on the complaint of Dr. N. C. HUSTED, of West Forty-second-street, with stealing a horse, wagon and harness belonging to him, valued at $515. The property was taken from before No. 422 West Forty-second-street, where the doctor was attending a patient. The two jumped into the wagon, put whip to the horse, and notwithstanding the cries of the doctor ordering them to stop, they were soon out of sight. During the race the horse was much injured, and had to be taken to a veterinary surgeon for treatment, where it was soon after recovered. They were arraigned before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when they pleaded in defence the old story that they caught the horse while running away, and finding it was injured, took it to the surgeon. The magistrate, however, committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail each.

ROBBED IN A BEDROOM.—MICHAEL REED was arrested by Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of stealing $251 in money from Mr. SAVIA ALSEMA, of No. 23 Harrison-street. The latter had his money under his pillow, and while he was asleep, REED entered his room and committed the theft. When taken into custody, $25 in money and a card of the Dime Savings Bank, were found upon him. The officer visited the Bank and there learned that the accused had just deposited therein, $230. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night an altercation took place on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, between two young men, named PATRICK FALLON and JAMES MAHONEY, when FALLON drew a pistol and fired at his opponent. The contents of the weapon carried away one of his fingers, and then lodged in one of his thighs, inflicting a dangerous wound. FALLON was arrested, and MAHONEY was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLICEMEN.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Roundsman BUCKINGHAM, of the Seventh Precinct, was badly beaten by Officer MAHONEY, of the same Precinct, while the two were engaged in a fight. The affray occurred in Catharine-street while they were both on duty. BUCKINGHAM was taken to his residence by Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. WELLS.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE.—JAMES O'BRIEN, aged 50 years, fell dead at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, on Saturday afternoon. He resided at No. 85 Mott-street.

MRS. ANN TURNER, residing at No. 130 Beekman-street, died suddenly from the effects of the heat on Saturday afternoon.

MARGARET GRACE, of No. 63 Elizabeth-street, was sun-struck on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KELLY, residing at No. 280 West Twenty-fourth-street, was found lying on the sidewalk, corner of Nineteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, prostrated by the heat. He was conveyed home by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND IN GOWANUS CREEK.—The body of a female, apparently about 50 years of age, was picked up in Gowanus Creek, at the foot of Carroll-street, yesterday. The dress of deceased consisted of a spotted calico gown, figured merino shawl, black and white straw bonnet trimmed with yellow ribbon, high laced shoes, grey stockings, white and blue underskirts, and plain gold ring on third finger of the left hand. The body presented the appearance of having been in the water for several days. It was taken to the Dead-House by direction of Coroner NORRIS, for identification. No marks of violence were discovered. An inquest was held, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

SEAMAN DROWNED.—The second mate of the Norwegian bark *Rota*, lying at the centre pier in the Atlantic Dock Basin, was drowned on Saturday night. He had just returned from shore, and was walking up the plank from the pier to the vessel when he slipped and fell. His body was recovered and an inquest held by Coroner NORRIS. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The name of deceased was HOLBERT HOLWASEN, aged 26 years, and a native of Norway.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The entire number of deaths in this city last week was 271, of which 219 were children. The principal causes were, infantile convulsions 27, marasmus 20, cholera infantum 72, remittent fever 6, ship fever 2, sun-stroke 2, debility (infantile,) 5, diarrhœa 15, cholera morbus 1, drowned 6, consumption 12, &c. The greater proportion of deaths was caused, either directly or indirectly, by the extreme heat of the weather.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—No positive orders have yet been received to commence the draft in this city, but it is understood that the Second Congressional District, in charge of Provost Marshal MADDOX, will first be disposed of. The drawing may possibly begin on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The draft in the Third Congressional District, (Provost Marshal GREGORY,) will be commenced after the Second District is disposed of.

THE DRAFT LOAN.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council is to be held this evening, to make such amendments to the resolutions appropriating $500,000 for the draft, as will meet the approval of the banks, so that the money can be obtained without further delay.

SUN-STRUCK.—MARTIN KELLY, employed in the Tobacco Inspection Office at the Atlantic Dock, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday, and died in consequence shortly thereafter. Deceased was a native of Ireland, married, and resided in Catharine-street, New-York. An inquest was held by Coroner HOFFMAN.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A boy named ROBERT A. TAYLOR, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Clinton-street, on Saturday. His body was recovered and taken to his parents' residence, No. 31 Huntingdon-street.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling house of WM. JENKINS, No. 46 Navy-street, was feloniously entered on the 21st inst., and robbed of a gold watch worth $75 and $35 in Treasury notes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Co. Cl	107	400	Erie R. Pref	110
14,000 U.S. 5s, '74. Co. Cl	99⅝	100	do	b30	110⅛
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes...Oct. & Ap.	107	300	do	b10	110
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1

126¼@127 ℔ cent. The Government and State Stocks were steady. The price of Gold Coin fell to 124 ℔ cent. on the news from Charleston, and Exchange on London closed 137@137½ ℔ cent. There was no Second session of the Stock Exchange Board. On the Street the prices closed about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125¼	124	Harlem Pref.	153	154½
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	119	119
N. Y. Central	130½	133	Mich. Southern	107½	108¼
Erie	117¼	120¼	Mich. Guaran'd	131½	153
Erie Preferred	109¾	109¾	Illinois Cen	125	126½
Hudson	148	148	Pittsburgh	101⅞	102
Pacific Mail	230	231	Fort Wayne	91	90½
Harlem	170	179	Rock Island	114½	114
Canton	32½	32¾	Northwest	36½	34½
Prairie du Chien	82	78	Galena	112	112
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	120	120
Toledo	122¼	122			

The Exports of Gold this week are very moderate, say $316,000, of which $143,000 went out on Saturday. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6 ℔ cent.; the supply reported easy on Saturday. The receipts into the Treasury Saturday, for the Popular Loan are $680,800, of which $425,000 deposited by the Loan Agency and $255,800 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,229,096; for Customs, $169,000; Payments, $4,683,707; Balance, $26,162,542.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	112¼
Manhattan	140	Market	100
Union	113	Nassau	100
America	123	Corn Exchange	105
City	140	Continental	97
Phenix	110	Marine	153
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	103	Importers & Traders	109
Broadway	165	Park	120
Bank of N. America	100	Manufac. & Mer	95
Hanover	98½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	89
Erie fourths, '80	108¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. thirds, '75	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101½
Harlem firsts, '60 & '73	111	Gal. & Chic. 1sts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Mich. Cs, '69 & '72	115	New-Jersey C. firsts	103½
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Chi., R. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Cleve. & Pitts. 2ds	103
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 4ths	82
M. S. & N. Ind.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57
Ill. Cen. '75	115		

The import entries of the past week amount to $3,307,126 against $3,664,070 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,967,962 against $2,917,401 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $316,000 against $929,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,487,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for seven months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,036,000

Foreign Specie—amount to	$106,315,000
Add three weeks in August	11,088,962
Total since Jan. 1	$117,403,962
Against same time 1862	115,494,052
Increased Importation	$1,909,310

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863	$107,486,000
Add three weeks in August	8,511,350
Total since Jan. 1	$115,997,350
Against same time 1862	88,161,113
Increased Export 1 '63	$27,836,237

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863, were: $25,902,000
Add since Aug. 1: 2,003,000
Total since Jan. 1: $27,905,000
Against same time 1862: 40,049,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863: $12,144,000

The First National Bank of New-York City is now in full operation at No. 2½ Wall-street, SAMUEL C. THOMPSON President, and JAMES CURPHEY Cashier, inviting deposits and Country Banks and Bankers accounts and dealing in all descriptions of United States securities. See advertisement in another column.

The subscriptions to the Third National Bank of $5,000,000 immediate Capital, continue open at the office of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, but will close on the 2d September, as more than half the capital has already been subscribed, and other parties will be found ready to take whatever may not be filled up at the end of the fifteen days.

Mr WILLIAM WOOD, Banker of the old firm of DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co. has been made New-York Manager of the British and American Exchange Banking Corporation of London and Liverpool, recently organized with a capital of a million sterling. The prospectus of the Bank and its New-York office appear in our advertising columns.

The Dividends of the Chicago and Alton Company will be paid to-morrow upon *all* the Stock of each class, whether already registered in New-York or to be registered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 274 bbls. Ashes, 10,219 bbls. Flour, 196 bbls. and 291 bags Corn Meal, 48,111 bushels Wheat, 40,080 bushels Corn, 17,985 bushels Oats, 278 pkgs. Provisions, and 513 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 807 bbls., including 756 bbls. Pots, and 51 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in light supply and fair request at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel have been plenty and in moderate request, including small and large No. 1 at $11 25@$17 75; No. 2 at $8 25@$9 25; No. 3 $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring continue quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been scarce and in good request at 26c.@28c. for No. 1 and 35c.@40c. for scaled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, to-day, at drooping prices. The supply of fresh ground, shipping brands is quite light, and the prevalent inquiry is mainly for such. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 30, chiefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 60
Extra State	4 60	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 00	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is less buoyant. Sales since our last, 980 bbl's., at $5 25@$6 30 for poor to good superfine; $6 35@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day, though buyers (especially of inferior and common lots) have had any existing advantage. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 26@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 24@$1 28; Red do., at $1 14@$1 23; Amber Iowa, at $1 18@$1 25—the latter for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 85c.@$1 17; Chicago Spring, at 77c.@$1 08; White Kentucky, on private terms. Corn is scarce, and wanted, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, at 69½c.@70c. for sound Mixed Western; 68c.@69c. for unsound do.; 72c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@75c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats continue heavy and drooping, including Canada, at 40c.@52c.; Western, at 51c.@55c.; State, at 54c.@62½c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales fair, during the week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: *Dry Hides*—The market has ruled active during the week under a fair inquiry from the trade and out-of-town buyers, and sales to a fair extent have been effected, as below reported. Prices on the better descriptions have advanced about ½c., while for the more common grades rates are steady at about last week's quotations; the market closing firm with an upward tendency. Holders manifest great firmness in their pretensions, and very few parcels are pressing on the market. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market for Domestic Slaughters is active and firm, the demand being chiefly for home consumption. For Upper Leather Stock the demand continues very active, principally from Eastern buyers. *Calcutta Hides*—The inquiry is fair, but with a very slight stock, sales are only moderate. Week's receipts 4,538 hides. Sales 71,300 hides the latter including 14,000 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@23½c., cash, usual selection; 8,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 24½c.@25c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 22 lbs., 24c.@24½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Central America, 18½ lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry California, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Tampico, 26 lbs., 20c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., to arrive, private terms; 1,100 Washington Slaughters, 75 lbs., to arrive, private terms; 4,000 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash; 23,300 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 9½ lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Cow Hides, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 376,800, (same time last year, 391,000, year before, 525,100,) and 50 bales.

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—All kinds have been in active demand the present week—particularly plump middle and overweights. Some prime lots of the latter have brought 30c., which is 1c. advance over our last week's quotations. The receipts have been quite large. Oak Sole—Prices are unchanged, but have an upward tendency. The demand from Eastern manufacturers has been active. Receipts rather light. Oak and Hemlock upper quiet. We quote, Sole Oak slaughter and salted good light 36c.@38c. cash; Oak slaughter and salted good middle 38c.@40c. cash; Oak slaughter and salted good heavy 37c.@39c. cash; Oak light cropped good 40c.@42c. cash; Oak middle cropped good 41c.@43c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light 26c.@27c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle 27½c.@28½c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy 29c.@30c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 26c.@26½c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27c.@28c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 24½c.@25½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 26c.@27c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 23c.@26c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor all weights, 18c.@21c. cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c. cash; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c. cash."

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, owing partly to the firmness of holders. Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75, chiefly within the range, for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8½c.@9c. for Hams and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at 6¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Sales 400 boxes. Lard is steady; sales 750 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, 175 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is heavy to-day, at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer are in active demand and parcels arriving have found ready sale at full and improving prices. Sales 12,000 lbs. Honduras, San Juan, &c., at 75c.@80c. cash; 500 lbs. Campeachy, and 3,000 lbs. Sisal, on private terms. For Goat the market has been extremely active, and most parcels of Mexican have been closed out at full prices, principally to out-of-town buyers. For the balance of the stock on hand higher rates are demanded. Sales 45,000 Tampico, 210@270 lbs. averaging at 55c., 57½c. and 60c. cash, 35,000 Matamoras, 200@240 lbs. averaging at 52½c.@57½c. cash, and 61,000 Vera Cruz, 190@220 lbs. averaging at 35c., 45c. and 50c. cash.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 45¾c. @46c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request during the past week, at drooping prices. The reported sales include 85,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 60c.@71c., chiefly at 65c.@71c; 100 bales do. pulled at 67c.@75c.; 25,000 lbs. California at 35c.@52½c.; 95 bales Smyrna, part washed, at 45c.; 45,000 lbs. African and 30,000 lbs. Auckalde, with 2,500 bales other foreign, chiefly French Carpet Wool, and South American, on terms not made public. At Auction, on the 18th inst., 49 bales and bags California were sold at from 17½c.@35½c. ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "the sales of the week foot up some 200,000 lbs. domestic at a range of 65c.@75c. for fleece, the latter figure for choice Ohio clips; 65c.@78c. for super pulled, and 80c.@85c. for extra do. The transactions in foreign have been quite insignificant, including small lots of Cape and Mestiza at previous rates, and of Canada at 60c.@65c." In Philadelphia, sales were made of 90,000 lbs. fleece at 66½c.@75c. and 80c. for very choice; and sundry lots of foreign at about former rates.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements were limited and rates depressed. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; and some heavy goods at 30s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, 15,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 7½d. ℔ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,422 tons, St. Johns N. to Liverpool, Deals, at 60s. 6d.; one, 790 tons, one, 794 tons, one, 775 tons, and one, 1,525 tons, all same voyage, about 55s.; a Brem. ship, 1,073 tons, to Bordeaux, 1,100 hhds. Tobacco, 47s. 6d.; a Norw. bark, 551 tons, to Genoa, 600 Tobacco, 52s. 6d., or if to Leghorn, 55s.; an Aus. bark, 522 tons, to London, 500 Tobacco, 40s.; a Brem. ship, 632 tons, to Genoa and Leghorn for orders, cargo Tobacco; an Ital. brig, 193 tons, and a Brem. bark, 527 tons, to Genoa, &c., Tobacco, on private terms; a Meck. bark, 450 tons, to Rotterdam, £900; a Russ. bark, 465 tons, to same port, with 550 tons cargo, £800, excess of freight above this amount to be equally divided between the Captain and charterer; a Chilian ship, 600 tons, to London, Timber and Deals, £4; a Prussian ship, 628 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, $3,000, gold, thence from Mansanilla to Falmouth or Cork for orders, Cedar and Mahogany 7s., 6d., Sabacco Wood 70s., Fustic 50s., Tobacco 90s., and Lancewood Spars 2s. 6d.; a bark, 342 tons, to Lisson, extra Heavy Pipe Staves, $57 50; a Bremen ship, 1100 tons, to Valencia, Guano, $16; a Swedish brig, 280 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 33; a Bremen bark, 381 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $18, gold; a Danish bark, 362 tons, from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 25; a Bremen brig, 167 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,800—half gold; a Danish schooner, 5,000 bbls., to Havana, $5,000; a British bark, 251 tons, to same port, $2,800; a British brig, 358 tons, to Mansarilla and back, $2,800; one, 177 tons, to Clenfuegos and back, $2,000; one, 113 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700—half gold; one, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 84 tons, same voyage, $1,400—both half gold; a British brig, 2,500 bbls., to the Windward, 60c. ℔ bbl., in gold; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $1 ℔ bbl.; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Demerara, $1 12.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, &c.

Corsica	Sept. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen: Aug. 24 New-York: Aspinwall.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at: 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at: 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad): 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at: 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE BETWEEN 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $300 per annum, with room for three horses and two carriages. Address, with particulars, HENRY, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 7th-av. and not above 42d-st. Address D. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, first rate laundress; has the best of references. Please call at No. 378 Sixth-avenue, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to do housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 424 16th-st, between the 9th and 10th avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st., N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objection to do general housework for a small family or to take charge of grown children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 14 Spring-st., near the Bowery.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, by a respectable intelligent Protestant young woman, a situation to go with a respectable family to England as nurse or lady's maid. Refers to her present employer, No. 380 Fifth-avenue, New York City.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation by a highly respectable young girl as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth; can do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference. Apply at No. 573 9th-av.; wages $6 a month; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 4.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged widow lady, an engagement as housekeeper; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references given and required. Mrs. L. D. P., No. 390 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American Protestant lady; good reference; or would take employment at copying. Address Mrs. REVILO, Elizabeth City, N. J.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to learn; wages $5 in a permanent home. Call at or address No 192 East 21st-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 307 FOURTH-AV., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st, employers may find a large number of very select servants, Protestants and Catholics, for both City and country, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, etc.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening in all its branches. To any person requiring a thorough landscape gardener the present is a desirable opportunity. Address GARDENER, Box No. 703 *Times* Office, or Mr. Thorburn's seed store, John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed on a small place near New-York, a man who can bring good references from others need apply, to take the care of a garden and one horse. Apply at No. 53 Chambers-st. 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single Protestant man; understands his business; has the best of reference. Apply to GEO. NOTT, No. 8 Crosby-st., for two days.

AS GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, by a single man of sober, honest habits, a situation in a private family; is a good groom, coachman and understands gardening. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young single able bodied man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and working in the garden. Has good city reference. Address G. P., Box No. 214 *Times* office.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a situation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED

MATRON WANTED—FOR A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies. Location on the Hudson, not far distant from the City. One who has had experience in a similar capacity, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will be preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

PATTERN-MAKER AND CARPENTER wanted, to go a short distance into the country; a permanent situation may be had by the right men. Apply for one week, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to N. P. OTIS & BRO., No 336 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who understands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; also some farm laborers. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a girl as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country. Call on Tuesday, between the hours of 11 and 1, at No. 32 West 31st-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,071 Post-office, New-York.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GOOD girl wanted to do general housework; one that is clean and willing to work, and wishes a good steady place; none but such need apply, at No. 16 Suffolk-st. Not particular about wages.

MILLINER AND TRIMMER, FIRST-class, and a competent saleswoman wanted. Inquire at No. 107 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN A portable engine and to roast coffee; must understand both; the best of reference required. Apply from 12 to 5 o'clock, at No. 1079 Broadway-st., New-York, next door to tobacco store, for two days.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT YOUNG lad is wanted for the office duties of an iron merchant's office. One who has been a boy and familiar with the City, can address, in handwriting of the applicant, TOWNSEND & CO., Box No. 1,344 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. MUST WRITE a rapid hand and be quick at figures. Apply in handwriting of the applicant, stating salary desired, and inclosing references. Address Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A WHOLEsale first Establishment. Competent young men in retail hat stores who have had experience, may address Box 2,959 Post-Office, stating terms, reference &c.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,949 Post Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—GERMAN SILVER SPINNERS.—ROGERS, SMITH & CO., No. 199 Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 4th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUG. 22, 1863, CERTIFICATE No. 7608 FOR fifty shares New-York Central Railroad Company Stock; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to J. R. GARLAND, No. 25 William-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Home until 3 in the evening. No. 140 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at retail
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS and TOWELING.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
OF THE BEST MAKES.
CANAL-ST.,
Corner of MERCER.

FRENCH MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, AUGUST 24,
a large and superior stock of
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NAINSOOK,
MULL-MULL, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
Suitable for dresses.
ALSO,
ORGANDY AND SWISS MUSLINS,
Embroidered in colors,
Suitable for evening.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FALL GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, AUGUST 24,
DRESS GOODS,
Of this season's importation at retail,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,
are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

CLOAKS.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
NOW READY, AT WHOLESALE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.
N. B.—SCARLET CLOTH CIRCULARS,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT RETAIL.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
1,000 cases
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, &c.;
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.,
received per last steamers.
For sale by
PACKAGE
OR
PIECE,
at extremely
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts,

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
The balance of the above will be offered for 30 days at HALF THE USUAL PRICES, in order to make room for Fall goods.
A choice assortment of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
always on hand at moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late P. Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 358 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white SILKS, SCARFS, SASHES, SERRUCKEES, LONGYS, CRAPES, BATHING SUITS, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY,
HARLEM, N. Y.
The advertiser being of infirm health, and desirous of retiring from active business, would dispose of his interest in the above Brewery to a respectable party, at a reasonable price.
The business is well established, constantly increasing, (the shipments of ale now amounting to more than 500 barrels per week,) and is conducted on a strictly cash basis. The invariable rule of the firm is to insist upon drafts accompanying the orders, covering price of both ale and casks; so there are no losses from bad debts or otherwise, and but very little capital required to carry on the business in proportion to its extent. The amount of orders regularly received are now over 700 barrels of ale per week, exceeding the present capacity of the Brewery. By the advertiser's peculiar and scientific process of brewing, a most superior ale is made in the hottest weather that never sours, the keeping quality of which is guaranteed forever; and thus, having great advantages in many respects over all competitors, there is no doubt that the business will continue increasing to an unlimited extent. To such party, wishing to make a safe and profitable investment, the above presents an opportunity to do so. Please call at the above-named Brewery, or at the residence, northwest cor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Natalie; or, The Death Barge of the Loire.

IRVING HALL.—Fallon's Stereopticon.

HOBOKEN—To-day—Equipoise Circus.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Ghost.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Arkansas*, which arrived at Philadelphia, and the *Star of the South*, which arrived here yesterday, put us in possession of our own advices from Charleston to the 20th instant, as late as the rebel advices published by us on Saturday. The rebel accounts of the damage done to Fort Sumter are of course more than confirmed. It appears that the attack upon the Fort by Gen. Gillmore's batteries and by the naval battery on shore, commenced at daybreak on Monday morning, and that at 6 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg (the Cummings Point battery) with the *Ironsides* and the Monitors. The wooden gunboats also joined effectively in the assault. Wagner was soon completely silenced, and Battery Gregg nearly so—thus enabling Gen. Gillmore to prosecute his attack upon Sumter almost without annoyance from the enemy's guns. At 10 o'clock, the Admiral, with two Monitors, joined in the attack on Sumter at a distance of 1,400 yards, and rendered effective service for about an hour without damage to the vessels. During the attack on Wagner, Fleet-Capt. Rodgers took command of his old vessel, Monitor *Catskill*, and went within 150 yards of the beach point. Then, after firing a number of shots, the *Catskill's* turret was struck by a shot which detached a piece of the interior lining, which, striking Capt. Rodgers in the head, killed him instantly. The same piece also killed Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side. No other persons were injured on land or water during the engagement, which lasted six hours. The damage done by Gen. Gillmore's batteries to the works of Sumter was quite visible to the naked eye. The false wall, ten feet thick, built by the rebels outside the main wall, was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the main wall was bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed, and the northwest corner cracked almost to the water's edge. And all this the result of only one day's work! On Tuesday the batteries were kept steadily engaged, while two of the Monitors kept batteries Wagner and Gregg silent. This course was continued, with slight variation, through Wednesday and Thursday, when Sumter was so far silenced as to throw only an occasional shot. When the *Star of the South* left, on the 20th, Gen. Gillmore was mounting his 300-pound Parrott, with which Charleston itself was to be shelled. No doubt was entertained that the efforts of our land and naval forces would be crowned with triumphant success.

The destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell and his guerrillas, appears to have been very complete—only a few houses being left standing in the place. The list of killed and wounded citizens is said to number some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed outright. Among those killed were the Mayor and his son, and a number of other prominent citizens—all shot down in their own houses, in the midst of their families. Pillage and murder have not before during the war been carried to such a fearful extent, even by the miscreants who compose Quantrell's band. Gen. Jim Lane, it now appears, succeeded in making his escape from the town on horseback, and rallied some twenty men, with whom he pursued the murderers, though with no success. It is doubtful whether they can be overtaken before they will have disposed of their plunder and dispersed. The loss at Lawrence, it is estimated, amounts to about two millions, which will fall heavily on New-York as well as Lawrence merchants.

Gen. Hurlbut, about two weeks ago, sent an expedition into Central Mississippi, which returned to Lagrange, Tenn., on the 20th inst., after accomplishing many important results. Hearing that there was a large amount of railroad stores at Grenada, he sent a portion of his command to destroy it, under Lieut.-Col. Phillips, of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. This force reached Grenada on the 17th, drove out 2,000 rebels under Gen. Slimmer, and destroyed fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of 400 cars, the depot building, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores, besides capturing about fifty railroad men and a number of other prisoners. After this work was accomplished, Col. Phillips was joined by Col. Winslow, with a detachment from Gen. Grant's forces, which had been sent out to divert the enemy's attention, and the whole force returned in safety. This loss of rolling stock will most seriously cripple the rebels in their railroading operations.

Advices from Gen. Rosecrans' army to the 18th, and from Gen. Burnside's to the 19th, state that both were then on the move—the former bound for Chattanooga, and the latter for Knoxville. In this connection, the following paragraph, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, is interesting: "We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to Monday evening, the 17th inst. A movement was in progress, and the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee. The loyalists of that section, so long bound, and so terribly crushed by rebel tyranny, will soon be liberated; or if not, the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been defeated, will fail to accomplish its object."

Advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst. are received by the *George Cromwell*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not specially important—nothing in a military way having occurred since the date of previous advices. The most noticeable event is the opening of the railroad between Algiers and Brashear City, which took place on the 13th, on which day the first through train since June 20 went over the road and back, with a party of invited guests. The incidents of the trip are narrated by our correspondent. It will be seen that our correspondent also thoroughly exposes the report that yellow fever has appeared in New-Orleans.

Southern papers of late date furnish several items of interest. Jeff Davis' Fast Day was observed on Friday. A Proclamation issued by Gov. Letcher calls the General Assembly of Virginia to meet in extra session on the 7th of September. The generally unsettled condition of the country and the currency appears to him to be sufficient to warrant the call. The Richmond *Sentinel* comes to the sage conclusion, in the light of the latest news, that the draft will be enforced in this City, but thinks the effect of the ordinance passed by the Common Council for the relief of indigent conscripts, firemen, &c., will be to deprive the Government of all the benefits of the draft, so far as men are concerned. The *Sentinel* must not forget that luckily New-York City is not New-York State—much less the United States. Drafted men are going forward freely enough from other points. A communication from Beauregard's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the captures might be made.

Friday, the 14th, was the day set for hanging the two Union prisoners in Richmond, Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, in retaliation for the act of Gen. Burnside in hanging two rebel officers caught in disguise within his lines, and, therefore, liable to punishment as spies under military law. It is safe to say that they were not hung.

Four hundred more rebels, captured at Falling Waters and incarcerated in a prison in Baltimore, left that city on Thursday, for Point Lookout. This makes nine hundred prisoners, now at Point Lookout, captured at the battle of Falling Waters, which Lee says was never fought!

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has sent an agent to Cairo to investigate the circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Ruth* and the loss of Treasury notes alleged to have been involved in that catastrophe.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker is now in Washington at his old quarters, opposite Willard's. He has of late been busily engaged in the preparation of his report of his operations as the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Although there was only one session of the Stock Board on Saturday, the excitement on the Railways continued on the street to the close of the day, and prices were firm. Gold coin fell off to 124 per cent.; Exchange 137@137½; Money 6 per cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were comparatively quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in very limited demand. Groceries, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops, Fish and Wool were in moderate request. Freights were dull, with 584 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature

The One Thing Needful.

The rebellion has reached and passed the climax of its power. Everything indicates that its strength is well nigh exhausted. It still maintains the attitude of resistance, but it staggers into the field, and its enfeebled frame totters under the wild and frenzied blows which its desperation compels it to strike. The military resources of the rebel Confederacy—its men, its money and its credit—are substantially spent. It cannot recruit its armies—it cannot pay those which still linger in the field. Everything shows that one united, vigorous and determined effort on the part of the Government, backed and aided by the people, will bring this horrid tragedy to a close, and give us back the free, the proud, the glorious Union of our happier and more hopeful days. For it is among the most cheering of the signs that dawn on our political horizon, that just in proportion as the military power of the rebel Confederacy gives way before the Union arms, does the Union sentiment of the Southern *people* grow strong and active and eager for the return of peace, security, and prosperity under the Constitution of the United States.

One would suppose that under such auspices, and with such prospects as these, every American heart would bound with exultation, and every American arm be eagerly lifted to strike the blow that will give peace to the disturbed Republic and bear the Stars and Stripes again to the front among the banners that rule the world. It seems impossible that any spell should be powerful enough so to palsy the imperial patriotism of the American heart, as to make it even for an instant insensible to the glories that lie within its reach and beckon its exultant grasp. How can any man fit to live in such a land as this, look out upon the dismal scenes of death and desolation which the rebellion has caused, and the still more dismal prospects of disaster and ruin to the great cause of civil liberty and human happiness which the possibility of its success unfolds, without making every prejudice, every passion, every thought and wish of his heart subordinate to the one great end of restoring the Union, of reëstablishing the full authority of the Constitution and Government of the land, and of thus renewing that grand career of national progress and prosperity which the rebellion has interrupted, and of which the history of the world affords no parallel. What are party schemes and party projects—what are the loftiest personal aspirations of the most ambitious—what are the cherished theories of the most enthusiastic and philanthropic of men, beside the realization of this grand and beneficent practical result? Give us back the Union that our fathers died to create, and that so many thousands of their noble sons have died to save,—give us back the Nation as it once existed—just and liberal in all its civil relations, lofty and imperial in all its aims, grand and irresistible in the exercise of its power, and what is there in the path of progress and of political amelioration, within the scope of National ambition, that we might not hope—that we should not be sure—to accomplish for ourselves and for the world?

Would to God that at this crisis of our fate, some still small voice of supreme affection for this noble and imperiled country of our love, might break the spell of party hatreds and of party prejudice, and shame into silence all the small ambitions and the still smaller jealousies that eat like venomous insects into the patriotism of the American heart, and bring the great mass of the people to act together for the achievement of this grand result! Why should any man hesitate to give the whole weight of his influence to the support of the Government at this turning and decisive point of its contest with the rebellion? Does he fear that he may strengthen an Administration whose policy he disapproves? But measures of policy are ephemeral in their character and temporary in their effects. If the country is saved, they can be reversed; but if the country is lost, of what avail is it that they have been condemned? Does he fear that others may clutch the rewards of public service and that his claims may be overlooked? If he is beyond self-reproach for the base selfishness of such a motive, let him reflect that there will be no rewards, nothing but stripes and rebukes to distribute, if the country is suffered, through the selfishness or supineness of its people, to drift into chaos and ruin. Does he fear that if the Union is now restored, *Slavery* may—or may not—retain its place and regain its power among the social and political elements of the Republic? If he is governed by such a motive, he is sacrificing the *life* of the nation to one of its incidents. He surrenders and abandons his country lest one of its characteristics should, or should not, be preserved. Whatever is to become of Slavery, one thing seems to us very clear: it can be dealt with far more wisely and far more effectually *within* the Union than outside of it. No man who appreciates at all the sources of civil power can doubt that the political supremacy of Slavery is at an end. It can never, under any circumstances, regain the control over the Government which it once enjoyed, and which betrayed it into the rebellion that has wrought its ruin. No political party in the Free States can ever be found or formed hereafter unwise enough to ally itself with Slavery as the Democratic party has done heretofore. That party learned something of the perils of such an alliance, even when Slavery was strong, and able to serve its friends. Whatever toleration may be exercised by the Free States toward Slavery as a social and industrial institution, it will receive none hereafter as an aspirant for political power. The slaveholding aristocracy, financially broken, as a political class has been destroyed by the rebellion. Political power in the Southern States will pass into other hands, and Slavery, as a political element, has ceased to be formidable. Whoever, therefore, fails to do everything he can toward restoring the Union, from fear of its effect upon Slavery, not only sacrifices a great and paramount interest to one of minor importance, but fails to calculate wisely the effect of his action upon Slavery itself.

It may be said that if the rebellion is so nearly dead from exhaustion, there can be no need of special effort to hasten its end. If it *can* not raise new armies, we *need* not. If its strength is gone, we can afford to suspend our blows and wait until a new Administration shall come into power and, with greater confidence and better prospects, close the war and restore the Union. Possibly there might be force, or at least plausibility, in this plea, if we were quite sure that no new elements would enter into the problem. But we must not forget that *we stand in imminent peril of foreign intervention*,—and that nothing can save us from it but a prompt and speedy termination of the war. If we can put into the field, with the hearty and enthusiastic acquiescence of the great mass of the people, the fresh armies called for by the Government, and thus make a vigorous and successful Fall campaign, we shall end the war, check the ambition of France, disappoint the hostility of England, and avoid the intervention of both. But if, at the very moment when certain success invites the most vigorous and united efforts, we suffer party dissensions or personal ambitions to divide our people and paralyze or mislead the loyalty of the American heart—if we waste in frivolous contests over small interests the energy and devotion we owe our Government—if the paltry desire of defeating or embarrassing a political party, overbears the noble and proud ambition to serve and save our common country—we may rely upon it that foreign nations will profit by our folly, and clutch the glittering prize which our weak and short-sighted resentments abandon to their grasp. If we can unite to strike a vigorous blow *now*, we can end the war and restore the Union; if we are unwise enough to wrangle among ourselves, and suffer the war to drag along another year, we may find its domain very greatly enlarged, its desolations and its terrors multiplied tenfold, and its issues become more momentous and far more doubtful.

Bearings of the American War.—We hardly know which part of the English Press furnishes the most entertaining reading now-a-days—that which sympathizes with the rebels, or the liberal Press—although they entertain in very different ways. It is always diverting to see our enemies brought into a strait, and the strait into which the sympathizers with the South have been brought is so close that there has been an uncommon amount of squirming and twisting. It is highly exciting to see with what eagerness they seize upon the smallest straw of hope. It is instructive to see how persistently they close their eyes to the clearest light. It is amusing to observe how they assume the most preposterous premises and draw from them the most ridiculous conclusions; how they endeavor to convince others, by assuming the semblance of believing themselves, that the disastrous storm that has burst over the rebel cause is "not much of a shower after all." It may be rather a sorry exhibition of human nature, it is true, but what is there in humanity anywhere which compels a smile that does not also force from us a sigh as well?

The tone of the other, or Unionist section of the English Press, is wonderfully different. They rejoice so heartily over our success; they so elegantly dissect the gasconade of the rebels and the mendacity of statement and argument which their neighbors, of whom we have spoken, indulge in; they look forward with such hopefulness to still further and more entire and speedy overthrow of the rebel cause; they see things, in short, so truthfully and so nearly as we do, and are in so buoyant a frame of mind generally, that no one can fail to rejoice over them, unless, indeed, he be a Copperhead, whose sympathies are on the other side.

This manly rejoicing of theirs is not due wholly to sympathy with us, nor is it altogether because *we* are successful that they feel so happy, and that their neighbors are so "down in the mouth." These opposing parties in England are fighting their own battle, and we are furnishing them the occasion rather than the cause of the blows which they deal. They recognize the fact that our cause is the cause of the people, and of the rights of man; and that, therefore, if the flag of the Union goes down, or is rent in twain, the days of hoary abuses and privileged wrongs in Europe are lengthened, while our victory will shake their foundations. The champions of these two systems carry on the same war abroad with their arguments that is now waged here with the bayonet, and they rejoice or mourn over our victories because of their influence upon their own contest. as well as because right and progress are triumphing in a distant land.

This fact by no means checks the pleasure which we receive from the sympathy of good and true men abroad. On the contrary, we rejoice more heartily to see that we are fighting not only for ourselves but for all friends of humanity and progress everywhere and through all time.

Quantrell's Massacre.—Rosecrans' Order against the Guerrillas.

Quantrell's massacre at Lawrence is almost enough to curdle the blood with horror. In the history of the war thus far, full as it has been of dreadful scenes, there has been no such diabolical work as this indiscriminate slaughter of peaceful villagers in the dead of night. There have been many displays of rebel barbarity, but none that have approached this. It would seem that even the rebel authorities in Richmond, steeped in wickedness as they are, cannot yet be so dead to all human feeling as to sanction such monstrous outrages. We find it impossible to believe that men who have ever borne the name of American, can have been transformed, even by such an impious agency as this rebellion, into such fiends incarnate.

If this is a specimen of the guerrilla warfare which has been promised, the general order just issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which we publish this morning, ought at once to be put in force, not only in the Department of the Cumberland, but wherever a single wretch of this description exists. That order declares that guerrillas, "roaming as individuals, or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, will be treated as spies and robbers, *enemies of the human race*, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage *a war of extermination*." Moreover, Gen. Rosecrans makes the districts which harbor them responsible; and proclaims that, "unless satisfied that the inhabitants have done their full duty and used their utmost endeavors to stop the guerrilla warfare, he will lay waste their country, and render it untenable for robbers." This is severe, but every consideration of justice and safety requires it. Such warfare is beyond the pale of all civilization, and can claim neither law nor mercy. It can be met only by relentless extermination.

There are those who have a vague notion that this independent and wild sort of warfare is going to give us vast trouble. The apprehension is that the destruction of the grand armies will only change the character of the war—simply transform it into insuppressible and intolerable partisan fighting. It is feared that regular would only give place to irregular warfare; encampments, entrenchments, field batteries and lines of battle, to coverts in the mountains, to roving squads, to forays and raids with carbine and torch, baffling all calculation by their suddenness, and producing ceaseless alarm among the friends of the Government, which would end in a despair that would make pacification with the rebels cheap at any price. The rebels themselves are just now full of this talk. It is all false. Guerrilla warfare, of itself, never yet accomplished a military or a political end. Without doubt it may be made a useful adjunct to regular warfare; but when it becomes the sole stay, it fails inevitably, and ever must so long as human nature remains unchanged. The reason is plain. Its essential principle is *independent* action. It can impose no such discipline and subordination as necessarily belong to a regular army. When any man is permitted to make war in his own way, the worst characters are ever the foremost to engage in it—those who seek plunder and revel in violence, rather than those who are controlled by devotion to any cause. Habits of unbridled license are speedily formed, and no distinction is made between the property and persons of friend and foe. The consequence is that the whole population, after a time, come to regard them as common enemies, and will welcome any means of putting them down. When Spain was invaded by Napoleon, there were, at one time, no less than fifty thousand of these irregular soldiers engaged against him; but their indiscriminate violence upon Spaniards and Frenchmen alike was such, that, as Napier tells us, "it may be assumed as a truth that if the English army had abandoned the contest, one of the surest means by which the French could have gained the good will of the nation would have been the extirpation of the *Partidas*." If guerrilla warefare has always been unavailing to prevent conquest, it must be doubly so to prevent a restoration of lawful and just authority. If people, rather than accept it, will submit to the arbitrary rule of the harshest conqueror, they would infinitely less endure it, when the alternative was simply a return to a condition of constitutional loyalty. We have not a doubt that a vast majority of the people of Tennessee, however they may at the present time be affected toward the Union, yet hail the unsparing order of Gen. Rosecrans with positive gladness.

It so happens, too, that the mountainous districts in the South, which alone are suited to the more formidable style of guerrilla warfare, are inhabited by a loyal population. All the Alleghanian chain, where only can be found the defiles and the fastnesses adapted to this sort of fighting, is held by men who, if they had the means, and there were need, would fight to the death for the old flag. Guerrillas could never get any permanent conquest within these limits. They would have to stick to the plains, where they can, with comparative ease, be swept to destruction. If the heroic Hofer, with his unequaled riflemen, could not keep the strongholds of the Tyrol; if Charette, whom Napoleon himself pronounced a genius, had to give up the hills and marshes of La Vendée, it is very certain that no guerrilla chiefs will find success in the pine barrens and alligator swamps of the Gulf States. It will never be seriously attempted.

The very fact that this lawless warfare can be of no real service to the rebels, even as a forlorn hope, ought to make it all the less tolerated for even a day, wherever our army has once obtained possession. Not even the most sanguine of the rebels can believe that Missouri can ever be restored to what they call "the Confederacy." That State has ceased to be a seat of war; and Quantrell's gang have no more right to make it their covert in the Confederate name, than any gang of pillagers and murderers would have in Central New-York. They are no soldiers, but wholly outlaws. It is impossible to pretend that their atrocities have any military object, and therefore military law has no possible application to them. Gen. Rosecrans' policy toward all this species of enemies is the only legitimate policy. We trust it will be universally adopted, and unflinchingly carried out.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

In 1860, Kentucky had about 100,000 more whites than Tennessee, and about 50,000 fewer slaves. Kentucky's increase in slaves, during the preceding ten years, had been less than one-half that of Tennessee, not reaching seven per cent. We suspect at the present time that the number of blacks in the two States is not widely different, so many having run away, North and South, from Tennessee. So far as we can learn, the "institution" in Kentucky has not suffered directly to any great degree; that is, not a large number of slaves have run off, though there are counties where considerable parties have gone off together. Still the market value and the stability of the system is greatly shaken. Planters and others assert that slaves are not worth in cash one-fifth of what they used to be; yet we heard lately of a sale of a man for $900. There have not been any peculiar cases of insubordination, and everything connected with the system seems, to the eye of the traveler, to be going quietly along. There must be, of course, a great number of slaves in the State belonging to rebels, or on estates which will be confiscated. These, no doubt, are kept quiet by the hope of liberation. In his own way, the dull negro slave is sufficiently shrewd and wise. He may value liberty quite as much as we do, but his prudence, his kind disposition, or some other quality, keeps him from those bold and desperate efforts for freedom, which we Anglo-Americans would be sure to make in his place, and which would have brought inevitable ruin on his cause.

Kentucky will probably be the last community on this Northern continent which will give up Slavery. Not that there is such a passion for it there, or that her interests are very deeply involved in the system. On the contrary, Kentucky loyalists are ready in a moment to yield up Slavery when it is evident to their judgment that it conflicts with patriotism. They believe that it should be absolutely uprooted in the rebel States. They know that the victory of the Union is the overthrow of Slavery. They see that immigration of free labor, especially of Germans, is of far more value to them than negro labor.

But on the other hand, they are a somewhat slow and cultivated community, less ready for change than, for instance, Tennessee, and less broken up by the movements of war. Slavery is a family or household institution to a considerable degree, and one to which they will cling as long as they can retain it. That peculiar Southern *feeling* or pride in regard to the system, so difficult for any Northerner or European even to understand, will tend to uphold it until the waves of revolution fairly break over it. Then, again, Kentucky occupies in its relation to this war a peculiar, almost anomalous position. All her State laws and private immunities will necessarily be guarded and upheld by the General Government. The fifty thousand Kentuckians in the National armies can all be used, if necessary, to defend in this loyal State, the great foe of nationality—the institution of Slavery. All this will tend to preserve the system here long after it is broken into a thousand fragments elsewhere.

Still, practically, the great revolution which is sweeping over the Southern States must in time engulf Kentucky also. The middle and laboring white classes of the South are everywhere coming to the surface. This war has taught them the essential selfishness and tyranny of the slave aristocrats—the *Doulocracy*, as they might be called. They are becoming sick of this useless struggle for other people's privileges. In Tennessee, in Western North Carolina, in Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia they already form the restive and rebellious portion of the Confederacy. They are appearing now in Kentucky. They have shown their hands in the recent election. They will inevitably gain more and more power. The returning armies will recruit them. Parties, politicians and demagogues will soon find them worth using. They already have the prestige of being the patriotic class. Aristocracy, as supported by negroes, has now an odor of treason about it. All the national influence and the governmental favor will henceforth be behind the white laboring, loyal, practically Anti-Slavery class in the Southern States. And be it remembered that henceforth, in the history of this country, the influence of the national authorities is a thing vastly greater than it ever was in the past. These non-slaveholding whites, backed by the moral power of the Union, and the sentiment of the civilized world, will struggle for the overthrow of Slavery in Kentucky. Moreover, as intelligent slaveholders have admitted, Kentucky, surrounded by a cordon of Free States, can never permanently remain a Slave State. No doubt, in every coming month the number of slaves in the State will be diminishing, and the system become practically of less and less value to its supporters.

In Tennessee, as before stated, the matter is widely different. An intellectual movement on the subject began there long ago. The waves of war and revolution have swept over her again and again during the last two years. She has suffered more, but she has also the advantage of a more entire breaking up of her society. She must of necessity quickly be a free State, and it is a necessity which she will welcome. All the large population in her mountain counties—whose name has become a national treasure for unshaken loyalty and noble faithfulness to the flag—have always been Anti-Slavery. They are not likely to be less so after Slavery has so long tortured and wronged them.

We may count assuredly on Tennessee as one with Missouri in maintaining the vanguard of freedom on our frontier. And when once emancipation is declared, no States of the Union will present such desirable homes and lands for the industrious emigrant as Kentucky and Tennessee. They are much healthier than the new Western States. The handsomest and most powerful men of the country are found in these districts—showing their favorable climate and conditions for health and vigor. The cattle and horses are the best. Corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and the finest fruits grow luxuriantly. The surface of the country is rolling, and has not the monotony of the alluvial States. The mountains contain immense wealth in marble, coal, iron and copper. The hills of East Tennessee are wonderfully adapted for the growth of the vine. In short, these two States are the very paradise of the North American continent—provided only that they be free.

The Kansas Massacre.—The more we learn of the burning and pillage of the town of Lawrence, (Kansas,) and the butchery of its citizens, the more horrible it appears. The rebels seem to have achieved their whole object, and have left behind them monuments of ruin and memories of fire and slaughter, the like of which not even this infernal rebellion had heretofore produced, and which will be traditionary for ages in the beautiful Valley of the Kaw, as the massacre of Wyoming in the Valley of the Susquehanna. At Lawrence, however, there was no battle, but only and simply a butchery of surprised and unarmed citizens.

We have only the names of about fifty of the nearly 200 hundred citizens who fell victims to Quantrell. Many of these are persons who were not only prominent and honored in Kansas, but well known far beyond the borders of the State. They comprise lawyers, clergymen, judges, editors, doctors, merchants, mechanics, farmers, public officials and military officers. John Spear, who, with his two brothers, was killed, was the editor of the first Free State journal published in the Territory of Kansas, some seven years ago, and, after a long retirement, had again lately assumed the editorial chair. He was a native of Ohio, a man of fine intellect, noble impulses, and irrepressible joviality, and the young State could suffer no greater loss than in losing him. Josiah Trask was a young man of excellent parts, a son of the distinguished clergyman of the same name, a native of Massachusetts, and had been for several years and was at the time of his death editor of the Kansas *State Journal*, published in Lawrence. J. G. Low, also killed, was a distinguished lawyer, but, we believe, co-editor with Mr. Trask. The Mayor of the town, Gen. Collamer, also killed, was well known in the East and in the West, as a prominent business man, a staunch Free State champion in the days of the Kansas struggle, and latterly, for his connection with the army. The brothers Eldridge, killed, are noted in Kansas history as connected with the famous Free State Hotel of Lawrence, which was burned by the Border Ruffians in 1856. Col. Stone is a gallant officer of one of the best of Kansas regiments. Mr. Lykins is a banker of great wealth and extensive connections. Other of the names will be widely recognized, and we mention these only to indicate the character of the men whom the rebels sprang upon as the objects of their fury. As the town has only about 3,000 inhabitants, and has sent nearly all its able-bodied men to far off fields to battle for the National cause, we should think that Quantrell and his gang of murderers had butchered nearly every citizen left within its limits. It is a calamity of the most heartrending kind—an atrocity of unspeakable character.

Death of Capt. G. W. Rodgers.

The good news from Charleston will be to many shrouded in gloom by the announcement of the death of Capt. George W. Rodgers. He was killed in the turret of the Monitor *Catskill*, in the attack on Fort Wagner, last Monday. Capt. Rodgers was Fleet-Captain to Admiral Dahlgren, but had voluntarily taken command of his old vessel, and went in with her to within a hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner, a shot from which, as it appears, broke the interior lining of the turret, killing him instantly. It is difficult for one who has been privileged to share the sweet and sacred friendship of so fine a soul to

write calmly of him thus taken away from us. RODGERS' character was that fine blending we sometimes see of an almost feminine delicacy, gentleness and sweetness of nature, with the most heroic gallantry. In the attack on Fort Sumter last April he carried his Monitor, which was among the last in the line of battle, impetuously past all the others, running her up almost under the walls of Sumter. The writer, then with the fleet as correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was to have gone into the attack with RODGERS; but when the moment came he was unwilling that I should run the risk in his untried vessel. After the ships came out, I spent the night with him on board the *Catskill*, proposing to accompany him in the morning when the attack was to be renewed. RODGERS, a predominant trait in whose character was a deep natural piety, passed the whole night in reading the Scriptures and prayer. The attack was not renewed. I left the fleet and saw RODGERS no more. He was loved with a singular affection by the whole navy, among whom his death will cause the profoundest grief. A nobler, purer soul never died for his country. *Vale*, gentle, loving heart! *Vale, in æternum vale!* W. S.

FROM TENNESSEE.

One of Gen. Jackson's Life-long Friends. Major W. B. Lewis—Letter of John C. Calhoun, Hitherto Unpublished.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

On the outskirts of Nashville, toward the east, and overlooking the Cumberland, is the fine old mansion built by Col. LEWIS in the last century, and now occupied by his son-in-law, Major W. B. LEWIS, one of the most honored and venerable citizens of the place. Major LEWIS at an early age became acquainted with Gen. JACKSON. The acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and remained unbroken till the General's death. The Major was Gen. JACKSON'S Quartermaster in his Indian campaign. In the Spring of 1829, shortly after the General entered upon the duties of his first Presidential term, he appointed Major LEWIS Second Auditor of the Treasury. This position he continued to hold through both of Gen. JACKSON'S terms, and through those of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. TYLER—a period of sixteen years. Capacity and fidelity marked the performance of his duties in this office; and when relieved in 1845, in the beginning of Mr. POLK'S administration, he returned to his beautiful home, and the cultivation of his 600 acres, with a zest which they only know who have been long torn away from scenes and pursuits after which the heart never ceased to yearn.

Maj. LEWIS' days have since then glided peacefully and pleasantly away, in the enjoyment of health, competence, the esteem and society of his friends, and now, of a green old age. Though verging on fourscore, he is still erect, comparatively vigorous, having served only the last month, and with unfailing regularity, as Foreman of the Grand Jury then in session here. He is an uncompromising Union man, having clung to the old flag, when many of the friends around him were trampling upon it, and flouting it. He clings to it still, all the more tenderly, because so many of his section have rejoiced to see, and helped to cause its bright colors to be trailed in the dust. And his hope is strong that he will soon see it waving triumphantly, in spite of every felon hand striving to strike it down,—the glorious emblem, as it has been in the past, of a mighty, prosperous, rejoicing undivided, happy country.

This language may perhaps border a little on panegyric, which was very far from my design when I began, and which I am sure the Major's modesty would shrink from, had he suspected any such attempt. My admiration of a true man, when many have shown themselves untrue, and in the circumstances under which this truth has been vindicated, must be my apology if I have said too much. What I wished to say, in connection with Major LEWIS, is, after all, very little complicated, and it is this:

His long residence in Washington, and his position there, made him acquainted with most of the leading men of the times. From many of them he has letters, of no small interest, of course, to persons curious in such matters. Gen. JACKSON'S letters alone to the Major number some three hundred, it being doubtful whether so many, written by the grand old hero, to any one person could be found in the country, showing the long and close intimacy of the parties.

I was greatly interested in the copy of a letter in the Major's collection from JOHN C. CALHOUN to WILLIAM C. PRESTON. This, as I have the Major's permission to do so, I send for publication in your columns, sure that, as a paragraph from the secret history of those times, it will have interest for many of your readers. It was written in 1828, before the State Convention of South Carolina met, and distinct nullification action was taken, and is in reply to one written by Mr. PRESTON, in view of the Convention asking counsel and direction. I need not explain the circumstances under which the copy of the letter came into the Major's possession. It is enough to say, that it is unquestionably a true and literal copy of the original and that it passed under Gen. JACKSON'S eye, long before the expiration of his Presidential term. He thus came to know well, the early concoction, and potent influence on other minds, of the insidious views and designs of the arch-nullifier, whose principles have blossomed and are now bearing fruit, in this direst and most diabolical of rebellions, that the sun ever shone upon. It is said, that Gen. JACKSON'S regret to his dying day was, that he had not hung CALHOUN. Possibly the effect of such wholesome severity, had been to nip in the bud, a mischief, which ripening, has wrought bloodshed and devastation on a scale which has covered a land with mourning. C. V. S.

THE LETTER.

PENDLETON, (S. C.,) Nov. 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Believing as I thoroughly do, that the liberty and happiness of our country depend on the course which our State may take in this great juncture, I am prepared to contribute whatever may be in my power, to aid in giving a salutary direction to her Council.

The particular duty, which you request me to perform, is one of the highest importance, and no small difficulty. We have the basis in the report of Mr. MADISON, and the proceedings of the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures on "the Alien and Sedition Act." But from the dissimilarity between the character of the encroachments of the General Government then and now, very little aid can be derived from them in drawing up a paper for the present occasion. In casting my eyes over the subject, it strikes me that with the greatest compression consistent with clearness, the document must necessarily be voluminous—so many and so important are the principles involved, and so various are the details. It will, of course, take time and labor; it will require the aid of documents not in my possession. I have but a short period to remain at home, and I am much engaged in my domestic concerns, preparatory to setting out to Washington; but I will permit nothing to prevent me from sending on such aid that my friends may think I ought. I will commence a draft immediately, and in the meantime I must request you to obtain and forward to me the Kentucky resolutions. I had them, but lent them to a friend and he has not returned them. They were published in the Richmond *Enquirer* sometime last Summer. I will also want a statement of the imports and exports for the last five years, distinguishing in the latter the articles of rice, cotton and tobacco. Other references to documents not in my possession will probably be wanting, but I must have blanks to be filled.

If you cannot obtain a statement of the imports and exports at Columbia, you may, by writing to Mr. NOURSE, Registrar of the Treasury at Washington. Your views appear to me to be perfectly correct. Excise will not do. I deem it the most dangerous recourse that could be adopted, and would certainly be followed by defeat. The remedy you refer to is the only safe and efficient one, and is abundantly adequate. *I speak with confidence. It alone can save the Union.* The only question is the mode and time. It seems to me clear that the State must act by convention, but also am strongly of opinion that we must take time, especially if a new administration should come in, as there can be but little doubt it will.

All moves aiming at reform and revolution as ours is, must, to be successful, be characterized by great respect for the opinion of others. On this great question we are far in advance of the intelligence of the other States, even of those which have the same interest with ourselves. Our measure, however sound, however justified by the noble example of Virginia, in '98, will appear at first to all our friends, *novel, bold and even dangerous, and to those who exact tribute from us, treasonable.* Yet, thought will be put in motion. And as our cause rests in truth and the Constitution, it will gain daily, till it will finally prevail, if we act with wisdom and moderation.

These views are greatly strengthened on the supposition of a change of administration. It would seem but a reasonable confidence in the new administration to afford time to see what its wisdom and virtue may effect—not to afford which will be considered hostile to it, and expose the State to the imputation of dangerous designs, which ought to be especially guarded against.

There has been heretofore a want of caution on this important point, which has exposed us to great danger, and which renders greater caution more necessary. It seems to me that all that can be done at present is an able report, fully exposing our wrongs, and unfolding our remedies, *but to abstain for the present from applying it* on grounds of respect for others and a sense of moderation, with the adoption of such measures as may produce *harmony of opinion among the oppressed States.* It seems to me it would also be judicious to approve of the course adopted by our people to raise their own supplies, and to abstain as far as may be practicable from the consumption of the articles fostered by the tariff—but accompanied with a caution not to consider it more than a temporary palliative.

I make these suggestions with deference, knowing how much must depend on circumstances, which can only be judged of by those on the spot. If we succeed, it will constitute one of the most glorious reforms ever effected. But if we fail, we will have the poor consolation of thinking of the greater disaster, which would have taken place, without an effort on our *part*—the loss of our liberty.

With sincere regard, I am, &c., &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

W. C. PRESTON, Esq.,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

A letter from Commander McDOUGAL, of the *Wyoming*, dated Yokahama, May 27, received at the Navy Department on Saturday, states:

"There is no change, or at least none that is known of, in affairs here since my arrival. The extended time given the Japanese to comply with the demands made by England, expired on the 24th. On the 25th and 26th, long interviews were held between the English Minister and the Japanese officials, the result of which has not transpired yet. All is quiet in Yokahama, but business is at a stand.

At 1 A. M. of the 25th, the American Legation at Yeddo was entirely destroyed by fire. So rapid was the fire that fifteen minutes after the alarm was given the whole building was in flames. Nothing was saved but the archives of the Legation. Gen. PRUYN is of the opinion that the fire was from accident, as it occurred in the priest's house adjoining the kitchen.

The Japanese Government have on several occasions expressed the wish that our Minister would remove to Yokahama, but Gen. PRUYN never gave them any assurance that he would comply with their wish; consequently many think it was a contrivance of the Japanese Government to get him out of Yeddo by burning his residence. At the conflagration his premises were guarded by three or four hundred Japanese troops, who expressed great alarm for his personal safety, but did but little or nothing toward saving his effects. Our Minister now, I understand, is negotiating with the Japanese Government for another residence. Should they not furnish him with one, it will go far toward confirming the opinion that his presence at Yeddo is not agreeable to them—though at the same time they have always expressed the warmest feeling both toward him and our Government."

PASSES TO THE ARMY.

No passes are now issued to visit the Army of the Potomac. Gen. MEADE having complained at the number of passes issued, the Secretary has ordered that people who wish to visit the army must do so at Gen. MEADE'S pleasure, and procure their passes from him.

THE ILLNESS OF COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER, made ill by bathing in Owasco Lake, is now sick in Auburn.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A letter from Matamoras says that the contraband traffic between the Mexicans and rebels has greatly diminished of late. The Mexicans, owing to the unsettled state of their country are becoming afraid to invest their money in cotton, for fear that it will fall into the hands of the French. There are now in storage at Matamoras upward of 25,000 bales of cotton.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The convalescent camp, near Alexandria, now contains about 6,000 men—2,000 paroled prisoners, 3,000 convalescents, 800 conscripts, and about 200 deserters.

ORDNANCE.

The Ordnance Bureau has at last set itself seriously at work to ascertain the causes of the explosion of cannon, and to remedy its chronic blunders in gun founding. It has issued a memorandum, just published, requiring that whenever a gun shall give way under fire, or an *accident of any kind* happen to one, the Bureau be immediately informed of *all* the facts in relation thereto, and has ordered that particular attention be paid to the following points:

1. The manner in which the gun was loaded; stating the charge (and kind of powder used) and character and weight of projectiles.

2. The condition and appearance of the gun after it gave way, and what effect was produced on the carriage by the explosion.

3. What injuries, if any, occurred to the crew of the gun or vessel.

Sketches of the gun, and fragments which remain, should also be sent, accompanied by the written statement, in detail, of the officers in immediate charge of the gun.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

A NEW SERIES OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Treasury Department is issuing a new series of Five-Twenty coupons, each series being one hundred millions in amount. The new bonds have additional protections and guards against counterfeiting. Upon the face of the bonds the denomination appears in a gilt device underneath the engraving, which cannot be removed and cannot be copied by photography or any other known process; and the backs of the coupons are so printed that the coupons for one period cannot by alteration of date be substituted for another period without detection. The bonds are considered as even safer from imitation than the former issues, and are produced at far less expense.

THE CROPS.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his monthly report for August, says the wheat crop just harvested is most excellent both in amount and quality; and the corn crop promises to be a full one, although in some localities in the West, where the drouth of June has extended into July, it may not be so good. The Marsden wheat has entirely failed to sustain its character in this country. It is an English variety of great excellence there and hence it was desirable to test it here. It is presumed that the failure is owing to the difference of climate and time of sowing.

ORDER RELATING TO DESERTION.

The following General Order has been promulgated from the Army of the Potomac:

The practice of desertion by substitutes under the draft has become so prevalent that hereafter the extreme penalty of martial law will be awarded to such delinquents as may be recaptured, and extraordinary efforts will be made to effect that object. The evidence in the following cases tends to show that the sentenced offered themselves as substitutes for the purpose of obtaining the bounty and risking the chance of recapture and official clemency:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 23.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 84:

First—Before a General Court-martial, convened at Headquarters Second brigade, First division, Fifth corps, in pursuance of General Order No. 35, of Aug. 15, 1863, of which Col. JOSEPH HAYES, Eighteenth Massachusetts volunteers, is President, were arranged and tried:

I. G. KUHN, *alias* G. Wick, a recruit in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, charged with desertion, Specification—In this, that he, the said G. KUHN, *alias* G. Wick, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvadia volunteers, did desert from the service of the United States, and from his escort, who were conveying him to his regiment, on or about the 6th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, near Beverly Ford, Virginia, on or about the 15th day of August, 1863; to which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification of the charge—Not Guilty. To the charge—Not Guilty. Finding: Of the specification of the charge—Guilty. Of the charge—Guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said G. KUHN, *alias* G. WICK, to be shot to death by musketry, in the presence of the division, when and where the Commanding General shall order and direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Second—Private JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Gracianto Lirehive, recruit of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Charge—Desertion. Specification—In this that the said JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Gracianto Lirehive, recruit of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, did desert from the service of the United States and from his company and regiment at the camp near Beverly Ford, Va., on or about the 8th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from the service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Beverly Ford, Virginia, on or about the 13th day of August, 1863, to which charge and specification, the accused JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Gracianto Lirehive, recruit of Co. I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, pleaded as follows: To the specification of the charge, not guilty; to the charge, not guilty, finding of the specification of the charge, guilty; and the Court does, therefore, sentence him, the said private JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Gracianto Lirehive, of Co. I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to be shot to death by musketry in the presence of the division, at such time and place as the General commanding shall order and direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Third—CHARLES WALTER, *alias* C. Zene, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers; charge, desertion. The specification in this that the said CHARLES WALTER, *alias* C. Zene, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, did desert from the service of the United States, and from his escort, who were conveying him to his regiment on or about the 6th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, near Beverly Ford, on or about the 13th day of August, 1863, to which charges and specifications the accused CHARLES WALTER, *alias* C. Zene, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, pleaded as follows: to the specification of the charge, not guilty. To the charge—Not Guilty. Finding: Of the specification of the charge—Guilty. Of the charge—Guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said private CHARLES WALTER, *alias* C. Zene, to be shot to death by musketry, when and where the Commanding General shall order and direct, in presence of the division, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Fourth—JOHN RIENBAZ, *alias* George Riouze, a recruit of Co. I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Charge—desertion. Specification—In this, that the said JOHN RIENBAZ, *alias* George Riouze, did desert from the service of the United States, and from his company and regiment, at camp near Beverly Ford, Va., on or about the 8th day of August, 1863, and did remain away from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on or about the 13th day of August, 1863. To which charge and specification the accused pleaded not guilty. Finding—Of the specification of the charge, guilty. Of the charge, guilty. And the court does therefore sentence him, the said private JOHN RIENBAZ, *alias* George Riouze, be shot to death by musketry, in the presence of the Division, when and where the Commanding General may order and direct; two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Fifth—EMILE LAI, *alias* E. Duffie, a recruit of the 115th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Charge, desertion. Specification: In this, that the said LAI, *alias* Duffie, did desert from the service of the United States and from his escort, who were conveying him to his regiment, on or about the 6th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of his regiment on or about the 13th day of August, 1863; to which charge and specification the accused LAI, *alias* Duffie, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, pleaded as follows: to the specification of the charge, not guilty; to the charge, not guilty. Finding: Of the specification of the charge, guilty; of the charge, guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said private LAI, *alias* Duffie, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be shot to death by musketry in the presence of the division, at such time and place as the Commanding General shall order and direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Sixth—The proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases having been approved by the Division Commander, and forwarded to the Major-General commanding, the following are the orders thereon: The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the cases of G. KUHN *alias* G. Wrick, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteers; JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Gracianto Lirehive, a recruit of Company I, One Hundred and eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; CHARLES WALTER *alias* C. Zene, recruit of the One Hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; JOHN RIENBAZ, *alias* George Riouze, a recruit of the One Hundred and eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and EMILE LAI *alias* E. Duffie, a recruit of the One Hundred regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are approved.

These men evidently belong to that class who are trading upon the necessities of the country, and have embraced enlistment with a view to desertion for the purpose of gain. It is hoped that the prompt punishment awarded their crime will have the effect to deter others from attempting a like criminal and dishonorable course of conduct, as the Commanding General will unhesitatingly punish all such cases with the severest penalties of the law. The sentences of the Court will be carried into effect in presence of the division to which the prisoners belong, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. This order will be published to every company in this army at the first parade after its receipt.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Amusements.

The various places of amusement in the City are doing so well, considering the weather and the season, that no change in the performances will be made to-night. At Niblo's Garden the "Duke's Motto" will be given until Friday evening, when it will be withdrawn to make room for Mr. BANDMANN on Saturday night in the "Merchant of Venice," and Mr. FORREST on Monday night in one of his famous *rôles*. Mr. WHEATLEY will transfer the piece to his Philadelphia establishment, where we doubt not it will create a sensation equal to what it occasioned here. The cast of the piece will be changed to-night, when Miss ROSE EYTINGE will assume the *rôle* heretofore sustained by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN. The lady, it will be remembered, made an extremely favorable impression last season at Laura Keene's Theatre.

The ghost at Wallack's Theatre continues to attract overwhelming audiences, and in consequence "True to the Last" will be repeated until further notice. The regular season at this establishment will commence late in September. At the Winter Garden Mrs. D. P. BOWERS appears nightly to good and appreciative audiences. The lady is an excellent artist, and has won, as she deserved to do, the applause of the critics and the favor of the community. At Barnum's Museum spirited dramatic performances are given every afternoon and evening. The season so far has been eminently successful. A special attraction is provided by Mr. BARNUM in the shape of a band of Indians, the members of which perform all their characteristic dances, &c., thus conveying to the mind a vivid idea of life among the children of the forest. At Irving Hall the Stereopticon is again on exhibition. Many new views have been added, and the exhibition is, as heretofore, one of the most interesting we have ever had in this City.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night our good friends in Brooklyn will have an opportunity of shuddering at the Ghost, Mr. GEORGE C. BONHAGE,

with a good company, advertise a thrilling drama in which the Ghostship appears several times, and with miraculous power subverts the plans of a heavy villain and assists the virtuous and the needy.

The drama will be given to-night, Wednesday and Friday.

Death of Prominent Citizens.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Aug. 23.

JAMES PEACOCK, for many years Postmaster of Harrisburgh, and a prominent citizen, died to-day, aged 76 years.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Aug. 23.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, the venerable President of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of this city, died this noon.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Business is generally dull. There is no news. Public attention is engrossed by local politics, which have caused much excitement here. The regular Union Convention has nominated a ticket for the Legislature which gives great dissatisfaction, and an independent opposition Union ticket will be brought out.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $872,100 five-twenties on Saturday by the various agencies. Bonds are delivered to July 27.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, 8t. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CARR—BOYCE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, WILLIAM S. CARR and ANNIE, daughter of the late George S. Boyce, all of this City.

KETCHAM—DENISON.—In Christ Church, St. Joseph, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, by Rev. R. H. Weller, Mr. H. B. KETCHAM, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss LUCY WETMORE DENISON, of Newport, R. I., youngest daughter of the late Charles Denison, Esq.

PROVOST—CABBLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Clark, JACOB V. PROVOST to MARY, only daughter of Wm. Cabble, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. D. No cards.

DIED.

DENISON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug 22, A. CLARKSON DENISON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Timothy's Church, 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARRISON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 21, EMMA, the beloved wife of Geo. E. Harrison, in the 29th year of her age, formerly of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 4 10th-st., near 6th-av., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, EMMA JANE, wife of Rev. Dr. Floy.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 814 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAVEN.—In Mamaroneck, on Sunday, Aug. 23, ALICE B., wife of Samuel L. Haven.

The funeral services will take place at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Train leaves New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—On first day, Sunday morning, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, SAMUELLA, wife of Mordeca Johnson.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clove-road, Bedford, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, third day, to Friends' Burial-grounds.

LA ROCHELLE.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, CASSIMORE LA ROCHELLE, aged 46 years.

☞ Canada and Boston papers please copy.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, MARY E. MORAND, daughter of Augustus Morand, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

McLEESE.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, after a short illness, THOMAS McLEESE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Carmine-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, MILTON SWIFT, son of Thomas and Sarah E. L. Palmer, aged 5 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, EDWIN A. ROWE, son of Rev. Thomas Rowe, of Barbados, W. I., aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother, Dr. N. R. C. Rowe, Clinton-av., west side, third house from Park-av., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 22, SUSAN ELIZA, daughter of Dr. Richard S. and Mary Seaman, aged 19 months and 18 days.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, JANE ANDERSON, daughter of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 5 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 18th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—Aug. 22, 1863.
46, 17, 2, 73, 1, 59, 37, 3, 66, 36, 75, 44, 34, 19

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—Aug. 22, 1863.
61, 59, 43, 67, 46, 37, 42, 30, 57, 68, 19, 64, 32, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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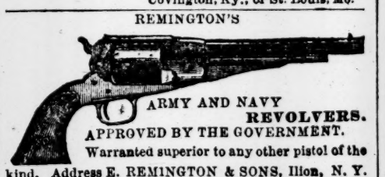

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THE DISEASES OF WOMAN ARE numerous, and they all spring from one source, viz.: Obstruction. Remove this, and health, either with the married or single, is sure to follow. Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN has discovered a well-known remedy in his pills for females. Price one dollar per box. Sold by all Druggists. Principal depot, 91 Cedar-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 349 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the *New-York Times* will contain the second letter on

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, the author, can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

BALLOU'S
Patented
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SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY,
FOR SEPTEMBER.
CONTENTS—NO. XXI

Southern Hate of New-England. By Miss Virginia Sherwood.
Waiting for News. By Mrs. Mary E. Neely.
Early History of Printing and the Newspaper Press in Boston and New-York. By W. L. Stone.
Reconnoissance near Fort Morgan and Expedition in Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl River, by the Mortar Flotilla of Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. N. By F. H. Gerdes Asst. U. S. Coast Survey.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
The Isle of Springs. By Rev. Mr. Starbuck.
The Grave.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. By Mrs. Martha W Cook.
Remembrance. By G. F. G.
The Great Riot. By Edward B. Freeland.
The Deserted House.
Spring Mountain.
Japanese Foreign Relations.
Was He Successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation.
Editor's Table.

All communications, whether concerning manuscripts or on

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
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INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

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U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
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No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
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BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

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BANKERS
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THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.
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THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (Limited,)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS.
Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.
This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.
These lands are readily taken up at from $10 @ $15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Minn., would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until 1868.
Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Authorized by letters patent, dated July 21, 1863, and issued under the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency."
This Bank is now open for active business, including loaning of money, receiving deposits, buying and selling Exchange, advancing money on short or long time on securities, and respectfully offers its services to the correspondents and the public in all matters connected with a general banking business.
It will also deal in Government Securities of all kinds, buying and selling them on favorable terms.
Purchasers of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds can be supplied on demand.
All correspondence and orders by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-Av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM C. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
FARAN STEVENS,	O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24 next, an. on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf. ...No. 318	...$7,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf. ...No. 1,622	...250,102 41	Co., Trustees.
Ctf. ...No. 416	...8,624 69	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf. ...No. 1,623	...8,827 50	Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.
THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and cashed. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected.
SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York.
No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
SCANDRETT & WANS, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.
ASSETS.....$675,000
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.
Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.
Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000
This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 30 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under the sidewalk, with Hyatt's lights. Lot 25x100. Is grow occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE-AVENUE IN the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from 3d-av. cars and steamboat, a first-class house containing 12 rooms, with all the improvements, will be sold very low on easy terms. Apply to THOS. OVERING-TON, Builder, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PARTIES OWNING DWELLING-HOUSES, and who are desirous of either renting or selling the same, will confer a favor by sending particulars to the subscribers as early as convenient, who will endeavor to serve them promptly and faithfully.
NEWMAN & FITTON, 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOMESTEAD
NEAR NEW-YORK CITY.
All finished and ready to be enjoyed without further care or trouble.
A very desirable Homestead, of nearly two acres, within fifty minutes' ride from Wall-st.—almost hourly communication from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. and 11 P. M.
The buildings are commodious, and the grounds are fitted up in the most complete order, with every desirable kind of shrubs, trees, fruits, etc., etc.
In short, it is just such a place as any one would desire to enter upon and enjoy without further trouble. Good churches and schools very convenient.
It will be sold for less than it cost in gold currency. Price $17,000, which may be reduced by sale or reservation of three or four valuable building lots, if the whole ground is not wanted. Part of the purchase money may remain for a term of years if desired. For full particulars inquire at the *Agricultural* office, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIdence; excellent outbuildings and 17½ acres of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Location 18 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad. To any person desiring a healthy and pleasant residence with quick and frequent communication with New-York, the above offers rare inducements. Price $15,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage if required. Apply to JOHN WEBBER, Esq., No. 233 Grand-st., Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BEAUtiful country seat, with about four acres of ground, on which is a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, having all conveniences and in perfect order; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, grapery and all kinds of choice grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; formerly the nursery of the late Mr. Shaw. Inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—THE WELL-ESTablished house and grounds known as the Crowen House, two acres of land, villa and cottage. The whole is offered at a price that will secure to the purchaser a very good investment. Apply to
T. J. CROWEN, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

HUDSON RIVER—BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYvil and Sing Sing—wanted to rent or purchase a house with 2 to 3 acres of land. House to be double, 12 to 15 rooms, with kitchen extension and convenient to Station. Address, with particulars and price, J. L. M., Box No. 2,598 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of above description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z. Box No. 3,066 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—ON CLINTON OR WASHington avs., Brooklyn, a first-class house, furnished or unfurnished; must be pleasantly located, with more or less grounds. Possession wanted by 1st September or October. Address W. A. C., Box No. 622 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE.	Schooner JULIA.
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC.
Steamer UNION.	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH.
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET.
Brig COMET.	Schooner A. J. HOUGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale. T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WST'RN R. R. Co.,
No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no limit or form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in no case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE YONKERS PROPERTY
At auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom,
103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
Yonkers—A very fine country seat lying on the east side of the Post Road, 1½ mile north of the depot, and opposite the residences of Messrs. Edw. Weston and C. H. Lillienthal.
The house is frame, 40x40 feet, contains 15 rooms, bathroom, furnace-room, &c., and stands about 300 yards from the road, on which the property has a front of 432 feet.
The outbuildings consist of fine carriage house, two large barns, farm house, ice house, &c.
The land, consisting of between 40 and 50 acres, is all under cultivation.
There is on the premises the choicest variety of fruits, fine shade trees, beautiful trout pond, &c.; fine stream of water running through the place, and another in the rear. The view is one of the finest on the river, commanding the river from the highlands to Staten Island, and also some 40 or 50 miles of Long Island Sound, together with a very fine view of the Palisades. The above is really a desirable opportunity for a gentleman to suit himself with a fine country seat within so short a distance of the City.
For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD.
BRANDY.
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, in BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Haff's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels of Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
OPIUM NOTICE.—W. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, Opium—10 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.
PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 119th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.
Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.
No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.
The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:
563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.
12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.
The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops: or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.
1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bungs sealed.
1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.
100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.
137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:
1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.
Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of the coffee they propose to furnish.
368,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR: barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.
2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.
25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.
5,950 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.
2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.
For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be put in boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined on delivery, and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.
The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Banks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, at $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to mest, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.
Proposals endorsed "Proposals for Six per cent. Bonds" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.
A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.
A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN W. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $600, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 271 Broadway, Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be *resumed* on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom—

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,164, less 216, previously drawn.

For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.

For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, etc.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated th's ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ....., residents of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, abovenamed; and I elect that my ..... son ....., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ..... sons for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber....., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children, ... under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ..... is age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief,

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN WILL hold a special meeting on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundrd and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A [illegible]AR-CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be repaired. If not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.

S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¾.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Western Express, stopping at all the stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:30, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:20, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:10, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:30 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M., for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 8:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.—THE ONLY THROUGH boat for Glen Cove, landing at Jones' Woods, Stattenport, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, City Island, Great Neck (to accommodate the Clever Fellows' Club,) New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. The splendid and commodious steamboat MINNA, Capt. GILMON, having beautiful saloon accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, and the fastest boat on the route, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; Broome-st. at 9½ A. M.; 10th-st. at 9¾ A. M.; 24th-st. at 9¾ A. M. Returning leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle at 3½ P. M., stopping at all landings. The above boat will go rain or shine.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly refitted and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 2 Fulton-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from day-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

SHIPPING

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LITTON,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$70 and $80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $165.

For further information or passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30

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ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Aug. 26.
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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,406	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,576	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,973	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$90

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Trip from New-Orleans to Helena—Gens. Grant, Sherman and Steele—A Returning Regiment—The Guerrillas—Gen. Steele's Expedition to Little Rock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HELENA, Ark., Monday, Aug. 17, 1863

A trip from New-Orleans to this point is about as long and tedious as one from New-York to Jerusalem. The weather is intensely hot, ice a luxury only to be dreamed of, provisions salt, unpalatable and indigestible, to all of which discomforts must be added the fact that every up-river boat is crowded with discharged and furloughed soldiers, whose long service in the field, although undoubtedly gallant and deserving of high praise, have not tended to their cleanliness, or to make the odor of their presence at all refreshing or fragrant.

The *Albert Pearce*, upon which I came up, also had the honor of conveying the Twenty-third Connecticut regiment of infantry, who, being nine months' men, and having distinguished themselves by their gallant surrender of Brashear City and other similar feats, were on their way home to receive the reward due their arduous nine months' labors. They are rather a fine set of men; but like all other soldiers who enlist for short terms, they lacked the effectiveness attained by months of marching, drilling and fighting.

On the same boat were a large number of officers, who were leaving Vicksburgh on furloughs. A vigorous search of their baggage, instituted by the Government official, showed that many of these patriots had not been idle during their stay in Dixie. In one box, in the care of a surgeon, and sent to his wife at Madison, Wis., by an officer at Vicksburgh, were found two handsome double-barreled shot-guns, a very elegant silver-mounted rifle, a heavy silver salver, some lace window-curtains, and a few valuable *bijouterie*, which the enterprising gentleman had collected in the South and was sending home, probably with a view to make his long absence seem less tedious to his waiting helpmeet. Other packages revealed more guns, silver pitchers, ladies' fine under-clothing, and a thousand other articles whose names I have forgotten. In every case these articles were found in the baggage of officers. Had they been privates, they would have been disgraced and punished; as it was, the stolen goods were simply confiscated, and the whole affair treated as rather a good joke. There seemingly is no reason why a thief with shoulder-straps should not be punished as well as a thief in a plain blouse; but yet there is a difference made, and a marked one.

One Colonel belonging to the Army of the Tennessee *did* meet his deserts, as doubtless would all other thieves did their case reach the notice of Gen. GRANT. He sacked a house of all of its furniture, including a fine piano, had the plunder hauled into camp, boxed up, and carried upon a boat marked for his home in the North, ere he was discovered. He was at once very properly dismissed the service—he should in addition, like other thieves, have been sent to Alton for a term of ten years at hard labor. A few examples of this sort would have the effect to break up this system of thieving and burglary, which so many are carrying on under the guise of officers and soldiers.

I found everything quiet at Vicksburgh, and no prospect of a resumption of active operations for the next six weeks. Several orders have been issued lately with a view of making the citizens feel more certainly the severities of that war which they have created. None of them can travel the streets without a pass; they are not allowed, on any pretence, to leave the place, nor can any one of them send or receive a letter through the Post-office. No goods are allowed to enter the place, save such as are brought by sutlers, and these must be sold only to the regiments. As may naturally be expected, the traitorous feelings of the people are excited into more intense hostility toward the Government—a feeling, however, which, in course of time, may assume the shape of repentance, as they have by experience the contrast between the rigors of rebellion and the happiness which attended their loyalty ere they attempted the disruption of the Union.

Gen. GRANT still remains at Vicksburgh, but as he occupies a fine house, and has his family with him, his long absence from the North is not as severe as it would seem to be. He bears his honors meekly, and is just as accessible as he was before the fall of Vicksburgh had made him the first man in the eyes of the people.

It is well that he stays here, for were he to go North, the ovations that would meet him, the flattery and attention that would await him at every step, the speeches he would be called upon to make, and the wrangling that would ensue between radical Abolition and Democratic sheets as to his "position," and the attempts that would be made to run him for President, would utterly turn his head, and totally unfit him to lead your armies to further victories.

Gen. SHERMAN, too, is evidently afraid that somebody will want to make him President if he goes home, and so he quietly remains with his corps at Big Black River. STEELE, too, is evidently not in search of office, nor tired by his already many and arduous services, for instead of getting leave of absence in order to be *feted* make speeches, and define himself on the "nigger question," he left this point yesterday at the head of a respectable column to take possession of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and to administer due chastisement to Gen. PRICE, should that worthy attempt to obstruct his progress.

In justice to an officer whose unrivaled gallantry is only equaled by his modesty, I inclose the following compliment from his commanding General. Col. CORSE is a West Pointer originally, but after graduating removed to Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law, and took a prominent part in the politics of that State. At the breaking out of this war, he immediately came forward to the assistance of his country, and was made Major of the Sixth Iowa, under Col. MCDOWELL, brother of the former commander of the Army of the Potomac. Under his instructions, the regiment became one of the most efficient in the field, as has been shown in almost every battle in the West, from that of Belmont to the last attack upon Jackson, Miss. Col. CORSE served as Inspector-General under Gen. POPE, but upon the resignation of MCDOWELL, was promoted to the Colonelcy of his old regiment. At the late attack upon Jackson, he commanded the skirmishers of the First Division, and behaved, together with his regiment, so gallantly as to elicit the order given below from his division General. I am glad to learn that he stands a fair chance of receiving the appointment to a Brigadiership, in which case his many gallant services will meet with no more than their just reward:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN FRONT OF JACKSON, MISS., July 16, 1863.

Col. Corse, Commanding Sixth Iowa Infantry:

The valor of your noble regiment has been conspicuous even amidst the universal good conduct that has marked the operations of all the troops of the First division during our advance upon Jackson, and since our arrival here.

I cannot too highly commend the gallantry you have displayed in the two successful charges you have made. The true heart swells with emotions of pride in contemplating the heroism of those who, in their country's cause, charge forward under the iron hail of half a dozen batteries and exposed to a murderous fire of musketry from behind strong intrenchments, capture prisoners under their very guns.

Such has been the glorious conduct of the Sixth Iowa this morning, and those who share your dangers and emulate your valor, will join me in tendering you and the brave men you command, my warmest thanks and most hearty congratulations.

Most truly yours,
(Signed,) WM. GOOV SMITH,
Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g First Division.

In my letter from New Orleans I stated that I found the river open from St. Louis to the Gulf In my experience the river is open *down*, but not *up*, for as we were coming by Bayou Sara, or just above, a squad of guerrillas opened with musketry and artillery on a boat which was running about half a mile in advance of us. She was struck several times and was apparently disabled, for she floated down and lodged against the opposite bank out of range of the rebel guns. Very fortunately for us the rebels took to flight upon disabling the *Iveyville*, so that we passed the point without molestation. At almost every point above Natchez these vagabonds are resuming operations and rendering the passage of steamers at once dangerous and difficult in the extreme. Hereafter transports going down or up will be convoyed at regular intervals by gunboats between Vicksburgh and New Orleans.

Within the last few days the Army of the Tennessee has been nearly paid off—about one-third up to April 30, and the remainder up to June 30. The entire army would have been paid off up to the latter date had not so much money been lost when the steamer *Ruth* was burned. About $2,600,000 were lost, and nearly or quite $8,000,000 have been paid to the conquerors of Vicksburgh. It is a pleasing fact that of this money a very large percentage was sent home to the families of the soldiers. In many cases companies have placed their savings together and sent it up for investment in five-twenties and other securities. One company alone, and a very small one at that, invested in this manner over $4,000.

While the health of the troops was good when in the trenches before Vicksburgh, the instant the place fell they began to get sick by the thousands. This fact alone shows that men are healthier, other things being equal, when engaged in active duties than when in camp. In view of this fact one is led to suspect that active operations against the enemy might have been continued immediately after the taking of Vicksburgh, and our men, notwithstanding the heat, been none the worse for it.

At this place can be found the only signs of activity between Cairo and the Gulf. PRICE not long since took advantage of the employment of our forces and attention in other quarters, and attempted to "gobble up" Gen. PRENTISS, whereby a strong position would have been lost, and the country deprived of the services of a very valuable—speaker. To retaliate upon PRICE, and also to carry loyalty into benighted Arkansas, it has been determined to penetrate the country and seize the capital, Little Rock. This task has been given to Gen. STEELE, who has already started on his mission overland, in the direction of Clarendon, on White River, distant some seventy miles from this place, where he will be met by transports with additional supplies.

It is not believed that he will encounter any serious opposition, either on his march or in taking possession of Little Rock. It is generally believed here that PRICE has resigned his command in the Confederate service, and without him, the rebel cause in Arkansas and Missouri amounts to nothing.

From the best information I can get, nothing beyond this expedition of importance will occur among the troops on the river until the 1st or middle of October. Gen. HERRON and others have left within the last day or two. Leaves of absence vary in length from twenty to forty days.

GALWAY.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele's Expedition to Little Rock.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

HELENA, ARK., Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

The remainder of Maj.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE'S expedition to the interior of Arkansas, leaves to-day. The First division, Brig.-Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON commanding, is already at Clarendon, on White River, forty miles distant. This division is composed almost entirely of cavalry, and is the same force that left Pilot Knob in the early part of July, and marching southward, expelled MARMADUKE from Missouri. The Third division, under command of Col. SAMUEL A. RICE, of the Thirty-third Iowa—who, by the way, is said to have received his commission as Brigadier-General since leaving here—left day before yesterday, and must be twenty miles away by this time. The Second division, under command of Col. Wm. E. MCLEAN, of the Forty-third Indiana, and an independent cavalry brigade, under Col. POWELL CLAYTON, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, are the troops leaving to-day. Gen. STEELE and escort accompany these latter troops. The different columns will halt at Clarendon until the last has arrived, when the expedition will proceed in closer order toward Little Rock.

General Orders No. 5, issued yesterday, contain the following paragraph, which I send you, with feelings of more than ordinary pleasure:

"VI. No property shall be taken from citizens without authority. Foraging parties will be organized by brigade commanders and placed in the charge of commissioned officers, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supplies. Straggling, marauding, and setting buildings on fire are positively forbidden. Any infraction of this order which may be detected will be summarily punished, and any officer who shall fail to notice such infraction shall be deemed guilty of neglect of duty, and dealt with accordingly. These measures are necessary for the sake of discipline, and as a matter of policy towards the people of Arkansas, whom we desire to bring back to their allegiance.

The General commanding sincerely hopes that for the credit of the command and the reputation of the Government which we represent, both officers and men will view this matter in a proper light.

This paragraph of General Orders No. 5 will be published at the head of every company."

General Orders No. 5 also contain a provision that each regiment must have a strong rear guard, specially instructed to prevent straggling.

The rebels, supposed to be under the command of Gen. PRICE, may make a stand about fifteen miles this side of Little Rock. There is a wide prairie, said to be thirty-eight miles without water, on the west side of White River. At its western limit there is a marsh and bayou, skirted with timber, which presents many advantages for defence, and if there is a stand made at any point this side of Little Rock, it will probably be made at this point. Our troops will be fatigued with a forced march across the wide prairie, and compelled to go into the fight with a short supply of water, which will prove of great advantage to the rebels. The rebel force north of the Arkansas River is believed to be less than 15,000 men, and KIRBY SMITH is supposed to be beyond supporting distance.

Rumor has it that Gen. PRENTISS has taken so much to heart the recent unkind cut of his superiors in placing the expedition into Arkansas under command of Gen. STEELE, that he has resigned. Our flag will seem the brighter if this should prove correct.

The following order speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION, HELENA, Ark., Aug. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—1. Maj. J. W. PADDOCK, Assistant Adjutant-General, having received official information of the acceptance of his resignation, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters. The undersigned deeply regrets the circumstances which have led to the termination of his official relations with Maj. PADDOCK, who, as Chief of his Staff, has participated in some of the most important operations of the war, closing with the surrender of Vicksburgh and the expulsion of the rebels from Mississippi west of Pearl River. In retiring to private life, Maj. PADDOCK will carry with him the kind wishes of those who have been associated with him officially. His patriotism, his knowledge and experience in military matters, have not failed to be a great service in promoting the glorious cause to which his time and energies have been devoted for the past two years.

2. First.-Lieut. G. O. SOKALSKI, Second cavalry, United States Army, Aid-de-Camp, will relieve Maj. PADDOCK in the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General. All official communications will be addressed to him until further orders. FREDERICK STEELE, Major-General Commanding.

The occasion of Maj. PADDOCK'S resignation was ill-health, resulting from exposure during the campaign in the Mississippi Valley.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The Forty-first Anniversary—Sermons, Addresses, &c.—The Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

The forty-first anniversary of this University has been very well attended considering the great national interests which absorb the public mind. The attendance from New-York City was larger than might have been expected. Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, JAMES and SAMUEL COLGATE, SMITH SHELDON Esq., Rev. Drs. BURLINGHAM, ARMITAGE, MIKELS, PENDLETON, and several others, representing the legal and other professions, were present most of the week. The exercises opened on Sunday morning 16th instant, with a sermon before the Education Society by Rev. S. DRYDEN PHELPS, D.D., of New-Haven, Conn., from the text Mark xii. 37, "The common people heard him gladly." The preacher stated that it was the masses of the people and not the aristocrats who most readily accepted the teachings of truth and justice in all nations, and were most thoroughly imbued with true patriotism, which latter affection was most forcibly illustrated by Jesus himself weeping over his beloved Jerusalem. In the afternoon the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied by Rev. Dr. PENDLETON, of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, New-York, who preached a very fine sermon to a large congregation. At 4 o'clock an audience assembled in the chapel of the University to listen to Mrs. VINTON, the widow of a Burman Missionary. She discoursed over an hour in a very interesting manner of her experience in the jungles of heathendom.

The annual sermon before the Society for Religious Inquiry, was preached by Rev. GEO. D. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, from John xiv, 12. It was an able argument in defence of the idea that the work of the Church now, as in the apostolic days, was a *miracle work*, and the great trouble now was a lack of faith that almost amounted to scepticism.

The Æonian and Adelphian Societies held their anniversary on Monday evening. The orator was Hon. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, New-York, whose theme was "The Versatility of American Oratory," which he illustrated by PATRICK HENRY and JAMES OTIS, before the Revolution, and by HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, after; in the course of which the speaker described CLAY'S last visit to New-York, when he received such ovations as never crowned a king. The closing of WEBSTER'S immortal reply to the would-be traitor HAYNE, was quoted with most impressive effect. The Poem was recited by SAMUEL BURNHAM, of Boston. Subject—*Dum Virimus Vivamus*, which was very pleasantly treated, and wound up with some stirring notes of patriotism, which elicited enthusiastic responses.

The Theological Seminary held its commencement on Tuesday, opening with prayer by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, New-York. The first speaker was W. A. BRIGGS, of Pittsfield, Mass., a nephew of the late Ex-Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, whose subject was the "Inspiration of the Scriptures." The other speakers and their themes are as follows: "The Province of Authority in Religion," by C. W. BURNHAM, Hopkinton, N. H.; the "Christian Idea of Government," by W. N. CLARK, Cazenovia; the "Development Theory of Church History," by THOS. CULL, Malone, N. Y.; the "Unity of the Divine Plan," by N. C. MALLORY, Castile; the "Scriptural Theory of Prayer," by W. W. MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass.; "Faith, a Discipline," by E. B. PALMER, of Harlem, New-York City; the "Necessity of Providence in a Moral Government," by THOS. PATTISON, New-York, and the "Rule of Life," by T. S. WOOLEN, Beekman. The oration of Mr. PALMER, of New-York, was one of the best in every respect and was delivered in unexceptionable style. His friends in the City may congratulate him upon his success. He is a brother of the well-known Counsellor JUSTUSS PALMER, Esq., and while one brother lays down the law, the other will not fail, it is hoped, to expound the Gospel in its purity and strength. An affecting address by Prof. HARVEY, D. D., closed the exercises.

In the evening the Alumni and friends were addressed by Rev. A. M. HOPPER, of Bridgeport, Conn., on "Antagonism the Developer of Strength," which was most ably treated, and forcibly illustrated in the expressions of DANTE, MILTON and other celebrities of bygone times: and still more impressively proven by the stirring evidences transpiring in our own days and country. The resources, energies, genuine patriotism, firmness and courage of our people, found a noble advocate in Mr. HOPPER. His unqualified denunciation of treason, South and North, and firm faith in the power and will of all good citizens to put down and punish the terrible crimes against God and humanity, that have been committed in our land within a short period, met with warm echoes, and proved the speake. worthy of the occasion and of his own manhood as a Christian and a patriot. Mr. HOPPER'S address was one of the most interesting and able of the week, and well deserves repetition before many other large audiences.

But the Commencement Day was Wednesday—the day of pride, ambition, hope and realization to the graduates. Three years ago this class was large and full of promise. When the unholy conspirators of the South fired the first shot at the citadel of our liberties, the students of Madison University were among the foremost in consecrating themselves to the cause of our country. From every class books were exchanged for bayonets, and the recitation room was left for the field. The Professors did not repress the enthusiasm, and one of them, Prof. BROWN, went out as Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York State Volunteers, numbering, one year ago, nearly 1,000 brave, noble young souls, of whom only 140 efficient men now answer to the roll-call. This remnant of a devoted band are thundering to-day for admission at the gates of that traitors' den, Charleston. May God give them a chance to destroy the infernal nest, is the prayer of many a lip trembling with just vengeance over the fate of their perished friends and college mates. One of them, Lieut.-Col. AARON SMITH, was killed at Gettysburgh. Others, Captains, Lieutenants and privates, are sleeping in the "sacred soil." Out of 114 who went out a year ago only two are living. No wonder then the classes are depleted—but the exercises passed off with spirit tinged with sad memories. All the graduating class wore badges of mourning for their fellow-classmates, reminding the large audience of the sacrifices which the University has made, and inspiring every heart with a more intense hatred of the rebellion. The orations were arranged in the following order: "Life Revealed by Action," by W. E. LOCKHART; "Relation of Law to Society," by SAM. VANTON; "Affectation of Originality," by J. M. BERRY. "Tastes and Character," by C. H. NASH, which was a fine oration, well delivered and elicited loud cheers. "Thought Conquers," by FRANK B. SPEAR, a conscript and son of one of the Professors, was one of the ablest and best delivered of the day, full of solid truth and fervid patriotism. His allusion to his fellow-students who had given their lives from the noblest impulses, and that such devotion from thinking minds could not fail the cause they had served so well, was quite touching. W. F. THOMPSON came next with "Thinking and Acting." "Welsh Recollections," by OWEN WILLIAMS. "The Spirits of Utility," by E. A. WOODS. "The Law of Help," by R. V. W. SHOW, of Brooklyn; and "The Power and Powerlessness of Truth," by A. B. CHILL, closed the speaking.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Revs. A. A. J. PALMER, of Stonington, Ct., and Mr. W. R. BROOKS, of Hamilton. In the evening the Conference of Alumni and Friends was held in the big chapel. Speeches were made by Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE, BURLINGHAM, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, J. B. and SAMUEL COLGATE, of New-York; HOPPER, of Bridgeport; S. DRYDEN PHELPS, of New-Haven, and others.

The most noticeable feature of the whole commencement was the absence of GEORGE W. EATON, D.D., LL.D., President of the University. It is but just to the noble Doctor and his many warm friends to state that he is absent for the first time in *thirty years* from this University, having sailed, under the advice of physicians, on the 4th of July last, for Europe, where he will spend some months in recruiting his health and visiting the Universities of the Old World, especially those of Great Britain and Germany, and the home of art in Italy, France and elsewhere. He had worn himself down with 30 years' incessant labor here, and needed the rest he is getting. Upon every lip were expressions of concern for his absence, and a prayer for his safe return to the scene of his affections and his duties. May there not be another commencement here for more than 30 years to come without his presence. H.

Contemplated Removal of the Military Hospitals.

Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of the Military Hospital at Central Park, the latter part of last week, by the removal of the inmates. It was ascertained that they were to be sent to Brattleboro, Vt., and in consequence of anticipated disturbances here and threats that the hospital would be an object of attack by a mob, orders, it was ascertained, had been also sent for the removal and relinquishment of all the hospitals in the harbor. Wiser counsel ultimately prevailed and it was countermanded, Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND'S visit undoubtedly had the good effect of a change of plan. These hospitals have cost in their erection over eight hundred thousand dollars and could not be replaced, as they are to-day, for much over one million. That any attack would be made upon them is preposterous, and we doubt if even the vilest of the vile disposed ever thought of such a thing.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Great Convention of the Western War Democracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863.

The War Democracy have met in Council. From every part of Indiana, the special trains have brought the substantial men of the Democratic party. Though assured that the farming interests were intensely loyal, no one was prepared to see such a sundering of party ties as this day has witnessed. Men who never voted except their party ticket, and who are Democrats still, have broken from their false guides, to come to the State Capital to declare that genuine Democracy means the support of the Government, under all circumstances, and the prosecution of the war until treason shall succumb to the force of arms. A stranger would derive the impression that some occasion of solemn interest had convened this great meeting. In every man's face and manner, was shown such deep interest and strength of purpose as only mark the existence of great emergencies and the will to meet their demands. The people moved to the State House, as the trains came in, in vast columns, with perfect order, and with that cool, quiet dignity that shows they came on *business* and would attend to that business.

Here and there outbursts of enthusiasm broke forth as a delegation passed beneath the "*good old flag*," which flashed in the sunlight from every loyal tower, gable and window; but the great feature of the morning inpouring was earnestness, sobriety and purpose.

THE STAND.

Upon the stand were the following "*old-line*" Democrats. I give the years of their uninterrupted service in their party, as it marks the great feature of the occasion: Hon. C. W. Cathcart, formerly M. C., (35 years;) Hon. Amos Lovering, (25 years;) Judge John Brownlee, (20 years;) Hon. Henry Secrist, Ex-M. C. and Buchanan and Breckinridge Democrat, too, (40 years;) Wm. S. Smith, Esq., (32 years;) Hon. Chauncey Carter, (40 years;) also Messrs. N. T. Hauser, Col. James Gavin, John J. Morrison, Thomas M. Stilwell, Col. Fryburger, Hon. E. Dumont and others, of unimpeachable Democracy, were among the party. To every Indiana Democrat their names are a tower of strength.

THE SPEECHES.

Brig.-Gen. KINDALL, formerly of the army of the Potomac, now on leave from Vicksburgh, and Hon. HENRY SECRIST, in the morning, and Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND and Hon. EBENEZER DUMONT, all Democrats, in the afternoon, were the speakers, Gen. LOGAN having been detained by illness while *en route* to this city. The speeches were frank, manly avowals of the purpose to support the Government at all hazards, and through all trials. They rebuked the pretensions of the false Democracy, and pledged their constituents to a vigorous prosecution of the war. In all the elements that suit the times and the condition of the Republic, every man was true to the good cause, and the vast auditory received them all with most hearty and appreciative applause. In the interval between the morning speeches, while the band were playing "Rally 'round the Flag," which excited the people to the utmost enthusiasm, a dispatch was received from Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New-York, which increased the cheering, and added spirit to the masses.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Another feature that distinguished the convention was the *absence* from an active part of all the leading *Republicans*. With marked good taste, the whole affair was originated and carried through by the Democracy, and you may feel assured that it will prove the severest blow that the Copperheads have received in Indiana.

GOV. MORTON.

The Governor, though before the war a tried Democrat, did not participate in the speaking, nor did he appear upon the stand. Gratified he must have been at the noble stand taken by all the speakers; but, with his usual good judgment he forebore to accept the invitation, that the occasion might as it did, in fact, bear its true character, as the indignant protest of the *genuine* Democracy against the dictation of its *falsifiers* of the Vallandighaun and Van Vorhis school.

But not for Indiana alone, but for the *Northwest*, this meeting has significance. It is the foreshadowing of a more perfect union of all who love country more than party in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the vindication of the Government against all its opposers; and I will venture a prophecy that the position taken by Gov. MORTON throughout the war will yet be sustained, not only by the entire Northwest, but that his name will be long and everywhere remembered as that of a patriot who knows no distinction of State lines, but who lives, and labors unceasingly and with unselfish zeal, for the *Union*, and *nothing but the Union*.

WHY GEN. CASS COULD NOT ATTEND.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 16.

DEAR SIR: I have just come from a visit to Gen. CASS'S house, and found him very feeble and entirely unfit for a journey. He was in a darkened room on account of having very weak eyes, and besides he is feeble otherwise, and said that as much as he wanted to raise his voice in behalf of the good cause, he did not feel that he could survive a trip to Indianapolis.

I offered him the director's car for the round trip, but I was satisfied the moment I set my eyes upon him that he could not go. Yours truly,
R. N. RICE,
Superintendent Michigan Central R. R.

DISPATCH FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1863.

Austin H. Brown, Committee, &c.:

Strive to rescue the country from rebellion, and the Democratic name from disgrace.

D. S. DICKINSON.

Department of the Cumberland.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS RELATIVE TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 199.—I. It is the earnest desire of the General Commanding that all peaceful as well as loyal citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to persons and property; that they should resume the exercises of their political and civil rights, under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee, numbers of men have left their army; they and others scattered through the country are in danger of being assembled into lawless bands for theft, pillage and violence, under the name of guerrilla warfare.

To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the General commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform, and subject themselves to the duties and restrictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control, in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no person within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a state of plunder, rapine and murder, under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty, the General Commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas.

To this end they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes, or the capture or punishment of the offenders.

They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defence, whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the Department Commander deems it practicable, without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion, and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders No. 175 for the terms upon which it will be allowed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Disturbance between the Cavalry Officers and Citizens of the Nineteeth Ward.

DEATH OF THE MAN WHO WAS SHOT.

JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, of No. 76 Catharine-street, who was shot on Thursday night last in an affray on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventieth-street, by a cavalry officer, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday, died last evening at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner RANNEY is said to have issued a waraant for the arrest of Maj. BASSFORD, who is alleged to have committed the deed. An inquest will be held on the body to-day, when the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN firm, and advanced ¾ to 1c., at 51c.@51½c. OATS dull, at 31c. Receipts, 2,700 bbls. FLOUR; 34,000 bushels WHEAT; 103,000 bushels CORN. Shipments, 4,000 bbls. FLOUR; 34,000 bushels WHEAT; 184,000 bushels CORN.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Beeves in good demand; prices higher—light common, 3¾c.; fair, 4¾c.; extra to choice do, 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Receipts, 315. Sheep are selling at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 2½c.@4½c. Receipts, 3,700. Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; but few sales. Receipts, 5,000.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,500 bush. Chicago Spring, at 83c. CORN and other grains inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—on Flour, 38c.; Wheat, 9½c.; and Corn, 8c., to New-York. *Imports*—18,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat; 54,000 bush. Corn to New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST will find inclosed one dollar, and two cents extra for postage, on the premium for which send me the MIRROR OF FASHIONS for one year, and oblige yours. Address
Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron- the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Miss Janes, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Boulignev, three children and servant, Miss Burnham, Miss Janes, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Clark, A. Huse and wife, E. Fenner, Mr. Sargent, Lieut. Charles Dwight and servant, J. J. Hitchcock, F. Shaw, Capt. Gray, J. J. Read, J. H. Skillman and servant, J. R. Dobbins, A. J. Barrard, Capt. J. R. Fuller, C. S. Bend, S. Naird, Capt. Corning, Capt. Hollister, C. Bayou, G. TenEyck, A. Chapski, Capt. G. B. Curtis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon sets...12 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 50 | Gov. Island.. 3 39 | Hell Gate.. 5 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SUNDAY, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had strong gales from N. E. to N. W. for the past 12 hours.

Steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, from Morris Island, S. C., 20th inst., to Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st inst., off Cape Lookout, was boarded and received a mail from U. S. steamship Connecticut, Capt. Almy, on a cruise. Left at Morris Island, steam transports Cumbria, City of Richmond, Thorn and New-Jersey, the latter laying ashore on the inlet bar, having dragged her anchor in a gale on the night of the 18th inst.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport Atlantic, Rathbone, Alexandria Aug. 20, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She has on board the 1st Minnesota, 7th Michigan, 4th and 8th Ohio, and the 14th Indiana, of the 2d army corps, in command of Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding brigade. On the night of the 20th, Lieut. Augus Kreuger, of the 1st Minnesota, walked overboard and was drowned.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport E. S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lotus, (of Boston,) Lewis, San Francisco May 28, with mdse. to master. Was 10 days to the equator in the Pacific, crossed in 117 30 W. longitude; had 30 ds. hence to Cape Horn; had heavy weather off the Horn. July 18, lat. 25 50 S., lon. 28 31 W., saw steamship Sarah Sands, of Liverpool, bound S. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 2-, in lon. 32 30 W. Lost the southeast trades in lat. 5 N. Since crossing the line had light winds and calms. 23d inst., at 9 A. M., took pilot fm. boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 338 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Bosphorus, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Bombay 126 days, via St. Thomas, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Dreadnought, Lyttle, Liverpool July 23, with mdse. and 202 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool July 12, with mdse. and 568 passengers, all well, to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, New-Orleans 24 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins. 18th inst. off Hatteras, was in company with schr. Moses Day, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Bark Howqua, Cartwright, Foo-Chow April 25, passed Cape of Good Hope July 4, the Equator July 29, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Vulcan, (Br.,) Harper, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Godfrey & Bassett.

Bark Fortuna, (Ital.,) Pitts, Waterford 50 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Sea Queen, (of London,) Inch, Barbados 18 ds., in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Glacier, (Br.,) Fisher, Matamoras July 26, with cotton and wool to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Avon, (Aust.,) Martinolich, Limerick 40 days, in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Bolivar, Delfosse, Aspinwall 26 ds., in ballast to Ribon to Munoz. When three hours out, was struck by lightning, which splintered the main topmast and damaged the mainmast badly. In lat. 26, lon. 80, was in collision with brig Peterman, which carried away jibboom, cutwater and split stern.

Brig Lilly Dale, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br.,) King, St. Vincents 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 6 passengers to Darrell & Co.

Brig Empire, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda 10 ds., with sugar molasses an 3 passengers to McColl & Frith.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Cooper, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Wetmore & Co.

Brig Village Belle, —, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig William and Jane, (of Sunderland,) Wood, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal to John Jackson.

Brig Carl Frederick, (Pruss.,) Schmidt, —— 92 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Resolute, (Dan.,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 10, with sugar to order.

Schr. Frances Abbott, Lawson, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Alba, Stacey, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., in ballast to E. S. Powell.

Schr. C. T. Holmes, Cook, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood and 1 passenger to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. West Wind, Gilman, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Howard Putnam, Williams, Crab Island 16 ds., with sugar to Daniel Starr.

Schr. Joseph L. Gerety, Davis, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton to F. Gerety.

Schr. H. Middleton, Farman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ney, McKay, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lavinia Hopkins, Cropper, Baltimore 7 ds., with saltpetre to master.

Schr. Eliza Catherina, Bullard, Eleuthera 13 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding.

Ships Aurora, Cynosure, E. W. Fairley.

Barks John Benjamin, Elida, Pallas